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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

DEPARTMENT

Bundle No. 10

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Extracts from Native Newspaper Reports

1895

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1895

REPORT OF NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS (1895)

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For the Fortnight ending the 15th January 1895.

No. 1 of 1895.

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II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

Inefficiency of the Malabar police.

5. The Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, of the 29th December, referring to the iniquities and inefficiency of the Malabar police by adducing instances, viz., the Kottakkal murder and the Chenkotti highway robbery, which still remain undetected, says that, as a rule, the Malabar police, far from endeavouring to repress crime, aid and abet it. Referring to the charge brought against Mathai, head constable of Andathod, the paper observes that, owing to the case against him being brought to light, he may, perhaps, in the eyes of the authorities, have become a culprit, but, in the opinion of the people, it is doubtful whether there are any police officers in Malabar who are not culprits to an equal extent. The paper remarks that want of adequate attention on the part of superior officers gives rise to so many irregularities in the department and that it is a great pity that this department, which guarantees the security of person and property and which ought therefore to be improved as far as practicable, should remain unimproved even to the present day. Although the Inspector-General of Police, who lately retired, is from all accounts an able and meritorious officer, yet he had not, in the opinion of the editor, given sufficient attention in the matter of selecting his subordinates by a due consideration of their merits, or else the department would have attained a greater perfection. The paper regrets to have to make a remark like this at the termination of the official career such a great man, but that it is constrained to doso. The paper concludes by saying that, as the present Inspector-General is unquestionably an able officer, it anxiously awaits the steps this officer is going to take concerning the department.

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(k) General.

20. The SWADESAMITRAN, of 21st December, writes as follows:-During March last Government of India, with a view to make up the deficit in the Indian finance, introduced the Tarfff Act, and to please the merchants of Manchester they excluded the cotton goods from its operation; but, as the revenue raised in virtue of the operation of this Act proved insufficient, the Government of India again wrote to the Secretary of State saying that there was no other alternative for making up the deficit than imposing import duties even on cotton goods imported into India. The Secretary of State thereupon replied that, should the cotton goods imported into India be taxed, it is equally desirable ~~withxexcisexdutiesxxxAccordingly~~ that the cotton goods manufactured in India in various mills should be taxed with excise duties. Accordingly Mr.Westland, at the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, brought in two Bills--one for the imposition of import duties at 5 per cent. on cotton goods imported into India and another for levying excise duties at 5 per cent. on cotton goods manufactured in various mills in India. As Government of India has no power to impose duty on cotton goods manufactured in Native States, mill-owners in such States will gain an advantage over those elsewhere, and, to prevent such patriality, Mr.Westland suggested that even such cotton goods should be assessed when they come into British dominions. Wehnever the interests of Englishmen and of the natives of India are in conflict with each other, the English are ready to adopt measures to further their own interests at the expense of the latter. If their interest is affected in any way they grow blind to reason and justice.

Imposition of duty on cotton goods imported into India.

21. The Pariyan, of the 22nd December, referring tothe letter written to Government by Mr.J.N.Atkinson the Collector of Kistna, advocating the causes of the Pariyas, to the opinion expressed by the Board of Revenue on the subject, and to the Government order thereon, says as follows:-It is only when the

Opinion regarding the ~~settlement of~~ settlement of Pariyas in Kistna district.

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ryots have lands of their own that they will be encouraged to labour for themselves. The Government order on this subject is very severe, while the proposal made by the Collector is reasonable and based upon experience. It is unjust on the part of Government to have thwarted the measures proposed by the Collector and thrown cold water upon the endeavours of the Pariyas as though Government is of opinion that the sufferings which the Pariyas and other lower orders of the Hindu community have been hitherto subjected to owing to the the oppression of the higher classes were not enough. It is the earnest wish of the Pariyas and other lower orders akin to them as well as that of many a philanthropist that Government should reconsider its resolution and that Mr.Atkinson should be permitted to continue to be the Collector of Kistna for several years more until the Pariyas and other lower orders get themselves well settled in the Kistna district. If Government is not pleased to retain Mr.Atkinson in the district for some years more, all the exertions on the part of the Collector and the people of Kistna will be of no avail and the Government order will remain a dead letter.

~~23. A correspondent to the DESABHIMANI,~~

Advice to the people of India regarding the imposition of import duty on cotton goods.

24. The VIKATA DUTAN, of the 29th December, echoing in the comical manner the sentiments expressed in the Swadesamitran of the 21st December on the subject of the imposition of duty on cotton goods imported into India, advises the India weavers to sell cloths produced in their looms at such low price as to discourage the sale of English cotton goods in the market, and exhorts the people of India to help the weavers by laying out their capital in procuring weaving machines rather than buying shares in the Tramway Company."

A suggestion to abolish the India Office.

25. A correspondent of the Swadesamitran, of the 8th January speaking of the Bill for the inclusion of cotton goods in the Tariff Act, says that as industry and commerce are in their infancy in India, Government should try to encourage them by postponing the

imposition of excise duty and that, as the present exorbitant scale of expenditure of the Government of India will never redeem India from poverty, it is highly essential that Parliament, as desired by the congress, should form a select committee to inquire into and report on the revenues and expenditure of India. The correspondent recommends the abolition of ~~the~~ India office and the Council of the Secretary of State on the grounds that they are very expensive and that they serve only to multiply difficulties in deciding questions relating to ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ India, and thinks that, if the members of the House of Commons nominate a select committee from among themselves and do the work now done by the India Office, the expenditure of India would greatly be minimized.

Imposition of duty on Lancashire goods.

28. KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 24th December, says the Secretary of State has at last sanctioned the levy of import duty on Lancashire goods under certain restrictions. In commenting upon this subject, the KHASIM observes that the Home Government and the Government of India found no other means by which to improve the present impoverished condition of the Indian exchequer. If the authorities has from the beginning included the Lancashire goods in the Tariff Act, the state of Indian finances would not have been as bad as it is now. It further says that it may not be out of the recollection of our readers that import duty was levied on Lancashire goods up to the year 1882, but, inconsequence of the pressure put upon the Government by the British public, or rather by the Lancashire weavers, it was abolished. Regarding the telegraphic news from Calcutta to the effect that Mr.Westland, the Financial Member, has been permitted to introduce an enactment providing for the levy of the said duty and that he proposes to add a clause to it providing for the imposition of duty on Indian cotton manufactures, it remarks that the above proposal is objectionable as it must tend to prevent Indian cotton manufactures from successfully competing with Lancashire goods in the Indian market. It also notes that hitherto the Indian authorities pretended to aid the development

of Indian manufactures, but the above proposal seems to show that they intend to check such progress. It further observes that the above duty will not bring in more than two or three lakhs of rupees which would not even suffice to pay for the establishment required to collect it. Under these circumstances, the KHASIM suggests that Government should give up the idea of levying a duty on the Indian cotton industries and concert other measures for the improvement of the financial state of the country. For example it might impose a duty of 5 per cent. on English manufactures imported into this country.

Duty on cotton goods.

29. TILISIM-I-HYRUTH, of the 25th December, in stating that it is the intention of Government to increase the rate of import duties on cotton goods by 5 per cent. and to realise thereby an additional revenue of one crore and thirty lakhs per annum, observes that it is probable that the taxes levied on paper and silk manufactures will also be increased.

III. LEGISLATION.

The cotton duties.

33. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 14th instant, writes thus:- It has often been said that the people of England care but little about India. They are willing to sacrifice the interests of this country to those of their own without the slightest compunction. Justice may be done to India if it does not involve loss to England. If it does, India must go to the all. It cannot be thought of for a moment as interfering with the benefits that ought to accrue to the people at home. We have had many instances of this. The British Government mainatains a large military force in this land because it is required so much as it is for the benefit of the Government to keep the troops here. They are supported while here at the cost of this country; they are sent to and from India at the cost of its people, and though these facts are well known the Government and the people are quite content to allow matters to remain as they are. They want no change, for this would be to their

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disadvantage. Another instance of the same selfish spirit is the abolition of the cotton duties. A tax was years ago imposed upon the cotton twist imported into this land. It was not heavy, and the burden of payment fell upon those who were well-to-do. Only these could purchase the cloth made from the material imported from the West; but a clamour was got up by the manufacturers of Manchester that this tax ought to be abolished. They believed, or professed to believe, that it was contrary to the principles of free trade, consequently they said it ought to be done away with. It was pointed out over and over again that it had no connection with a breach of the principles of free trade. It was imposed in order to increase the revenue, and the money brought in did not increase the burdens of the people, that is, of the poorer people. The tax was not felt simply because it only fell upon these who were well-to-do and who could afford to pay the tax when they pruchased the cloth in question; but the men of Lancashire were of opinion that it stood in the way of their trade, that they could not make so much money while the duty was in existence. They held it was an evil, so it must be taken out of the way. So they never ceased to agitate and as the ministers of the crown were afraid they might lose the support of Lancashire if they did not take off the tax, they abolished it. After the last budget statement, when it was discovered that there was a deficit, it was deemed necessary that the tariff should be revised. The result was ⊕ not found among these. It was exempted, and the people of this land protested strongly against this. The whole community, Europeans and Natives, raised its voice against this injustice and called upon the Government to redress it. So loud was the voice of India raised that the Secretary of State for India has given orders that the duty upon cotton goods imported into India shall be re-imposed. This is quite right, and if he had stopped here, the people would have been thankful; but he has not stopped. He has gone far beyond this. He has undone the good that the re-imposition of the duties promised. This official has ordered that an excise duty shall be charged upon all cotton goods manufactured in this land, and thus the industry will be retarded. It is felt by all that the duty has been imposed solely at the dictation of Manchester. It is to please the manufacturers of that place that the people of this country have

⊕ the taxation of a number of articles, but Cotton goods imported from England was - - - - - -

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to pay a higher price for their cotton goods, and that an obstruction has been placed upon industry. The fact is the cotton manufacturers of England do not like to see the growing condition of the cotton trade of India, so they try everything to keep it down. The Home Government requires the votes of these men at an election, so it sacrifices India in order to please them. Manchester tells India that it ought not to manufacture cotton, but only to grow it. It looks with a jealous eye upon the mills of Bombay and other places, and it tries its best to make them produce as little as possible. It has done this in the past, and it is to be feared the same things will happen in the future. The whole country should protest against the imposition of the excise duty and should bring pressure to bear upon the people at home to prevent such an injustice being committed.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

"Cotton duties"

46. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 5th January 1895, referring to the excise duty which the Government of India has imposed on cotton goods manufactured in the country, observes that this duty cannot be justified on the ground that the exchequer is empty. Why, it asks, should the government spend on useless pruposes such vast moneys collected from the people, then plead that they have no money in hand. Crores of rupees have been spent and are being spent in strengthening fortifications on the north-west frontier of India. Again much money is wasted in the form of exchange compensation allowances granted to Europeans who accepted service in India as they had no other alternative. If, in the higher appointments, especially in the Police and other departments, Europeans were to some extent replaced by natives, it would largely reduce the accursed exchange compensation allowances. They salaries that some of these appointments, carry with them can be safely retrenched too, and then there will be no necessity for oppressing the people with fresh taxes. The paper adds that all these things are known to Government and

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that it leaves room to surmise that the desire of Government to advance their countrymen induces them to act in this manner.

Raja Siva Prasad's seditious circular.

48. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 10th instant, says that Raja Siva Prasad has been circulating seditious letters to the following effect:- "In two years more the Russians will invade and conquer India. The Englishmen will then plunder the country and leave the people in the condition of helpless paupers. Already the people are groaning under the tyranny of the British Government. It therefore behoves all people to be prepared beforehand; then alone they can defend their homes and their temples against the rapacity of the Englishmen."

The new cotton duties.

50. The Malayalam KERALA SANCHARI, of the 9th January, referring to the new cotton duties, condemns the countervailing duty imposed upon the cotton goods manufactured in India on the ground that it will be injurious to the Indian cotton industry which is yet in its infant stage. The English cotton goods imported into India are in every respect superior to those of India and it is therefore idle to entertain any fear as to the sale of such goods. Then, again, the Indian mills cannot successfully compete with the English mills. The paper is of opinion that on these and other grounds the excise duty is unjustifiable, and it is intended solely for the benefit of the Lancashire merchants to the detriment of cotton industries in India.

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For the Fortnight ending the 31st January 1895.

No. 2 of 1895.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Government to make permanent settlement.

15. The Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, of the 26th January, says that if Government desires the prosperity of the people of India it should conduct a permanent settlement. The revision of assessment at the end of every thirty years at the market rates of produce is strongly deprecated on the ground that as the market rates are rising higher and higher with increase of population, the assessment cannot but increase at each such revision and the people, who are unable to pay even the present assessment, will be put to greater hardship. The opinion is expressed that Government does not care for the welfare of the people, but tries only to squeeze as much as it can from the pockets of the poor people. Turning to Malabar the article says that, taking the circumstances of Malabar into consideration, Government has no right to conduct a settlement liable to revision at the end of every thirty years. Even though Government does not accept the proclamation of 1805, it is contrary to equity and justice to collect revenue from the KUDIYANS (tenants) as it likes. The assessment, which is subject to revision at the end of every thirty years, as well as the arbitrary demands of the landlords, will no doubt crush the KUDIYANS, but to regulate the relations between the landlords and KUDIYANS a permanent settlement will also be aboslutely necessary.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Contrast between the British and the Japanese Governments.

41. The ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 16th January, referring to the excise duty writes as follows:- Would Government have ventured to levy excise duty if the people of India had been Europeans? Would such injustice be done to Australia and Canada, which are colonized by Europeans? Was it

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not the muteness of the people of India that emboldened Government to take this step? How is it that India degenerates and sinks into poverty even though she has to fortune of being under the sway of the British Government for over a period of 200 years, while Japan within a period of twenty years, is able to flourish like European countries? The reason is the British Government is ever bent upon favoring its own race at the expense of the people of India. India is growing poorer and poorer owing to the indifference of her rulers, to the industrial activity of foreigners and to the culpable indolence of her own sons. It is hoped that Government will in future at least refrain from doing injustice to India and will follow the noble example of Japan for the amelioration of India.

Backward State of Indian industries.

48. The Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, of the 12th January, has a leader referring to the backward state of Indian industries. In the course of his remarks the writer of the article observes:- Nearly 80 per cent. of the people of India are agriculturists and their condition is day by day becoming deplorable. Even if agriculture undergoes some improvement, that occupation alone cannot give sufficient subsistence for a population which is increasing by leaps and bounds. It is therefore high time for the people to betake themselves to other occupations. The prosperity of a country depends upon the development of its industries. History proves that India was once noted for its various handicrafts, and it is undoubtedly after the advent of the British that these have begun to collapse, because English articles manufactured by the aid of machinery have begun to be sold cheaper than those made by hand in India. Within the past few years, however, several cotton and other mills have been established in India, but Government have not only not rendered any help to the promoters of these mills, but have also hadicaped them by imposing some duty or other at the request of the Secretary of State with a view to oblige the English merchants. It is a great pity that the attention of Government is

not directed towards the development of Indian industries. It is surprising that the British Government, which is very particular in saddling India with the cost of the reception of the Sultan of Turkey, is not inclined to spend at least a portion of the taxes collected from the Indians for their own advantage. If Government establish technical schools in India and impart instructions to the children in various branches of industries as is done in Europe and other civilised countries, it will not only tend to gradually reduce the poverty of India, but also materially enhance the income of Government.

<u>For the Fortnight ending the 15th February 1895.</u>

<u>No. 3 of 1895.</u>

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Remarks on the imposition of tax on pepper vine.

21. The Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, of the 9th February, observes:-The reply given by Government to the question put by the Hon'ble Mr.Sankaran Nayar in the Legislative Council regarding the imposition of tax on pepper is neither very clear nor very satisfactory. The intention of Government is no doubt to levy a tax on pepper vine. If Government had not any such intention it would not have, incontravention of the recommendations of the committee appointed in 1888, considered the desirability of adopting a tree-tax as well as a land-tax. As the assessing of land taken up for cultivation is in fact an indirect taxation on pepper vine, the proposal of the Government in the matter is contrary to its promises and declared policy. The proclamation of 8th January 1828 clearly shows that Government agreed with the notification published by Mr.Thomas Warden in 1806 abolishing the pepper tax and that it promised not to revive the tax on the growing vine. If Government, in the face of, and disregarding, these promises and proclamations determines to trouble its poor subjects by saddling them with various burdens, they have

no other alternative but to suffer. The cultivation of pepper vine is not a permanent one, and so the fixing of permanent assessment will be not only a great hardship, but will tend to increase the poverty. Many poor persons in North Malabar earn their livelihood by this cultivation, and if a tax is to be imposed on it they are sure to give up this cultivation and the country will be eventually plunged in poverty.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Remarks on the inclusion of cotton goods in the tariff.

46. The VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, of the 27th January, referring to the inclusion of cotton goods in the tariff, simply reiterates the sentiments which have already been reported upon and remarks, in conclusion, that if the growth of industry and commerce, which are in infancy in India, is curbed by the imposition of duty on them, how will they flourish in India. How will the people be encourages to open manufactories? This shows that the instinct of justice in Europeans is growing less and less as days advance.

For the Fortnight ending the 28th February 1895.

No. 4 of 1895.

~~II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.~~

~~(k) General.~~

For the Fortnight ending the 15th March 1895.

No. 5 of 1895.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Advisability of introducing a Marriage Registration Act for the Hindus.

22. The VETTIKKODIYON, of the 23rd February, observes that the absence of a Marriage Registration Act for the Hindus subjects Hindu parties to suits in the High Court to considerable difficulty in proving the validity of their marriage whenever it is required to be proved. The paper

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thinks that, if Government is pleased to make any provision for the registration of Hindu marriages even as it has ~~make~~ done in the case of Christians and the members of the Brahma Samaj, it would not only help the Hindus but will also save the Judges of the High Court much time and troubles in settling disputes concerning the validity of marriages.

The Government and the village officers.

26. A correspondent to the RAJAYOGI, of the 2nd March 1895, recommends to Government the desirability of allowing the Tahsildars to APPOINT TOTIES and UDDARIES of villages and to report the same to the divisional officers instead of submitting nominations for approval as at present, and proceeds to say(in English "Another point which in this connection should attract the attention of Government is the nature of work entrusted to village karnams and village munsifs. Karnams as a rule are held responsible for every record connected with them except the collection of land revenue, which work is undertaken by village minsifs only for four months in a year. The monthly accounts are to be submitted, the jamabandi accounts prepared, the takids of the tahsildars attended to promptly, reports on the darkhast petitions made, the fields measured and plotted, fines, suspensions and dismissal to be borne only by them. They have to satisfy vaccinators, surveyors, inspectors of cattle diseases, revenue inspectors or any other higher officer by furnishing them with the necessary information; they have to appear themselves before the tahsildars to offer explanations when discrepancies in the accounts prepared by them occur. In short, their work is so pressive that the remuneration paid to them is too inadequate commensurate with the amount of energy they have to apend; wheras the work of the village munsifs is almost NIL during the greater part of the year. What they will have to attend to is to collect land revenue and remit it to the treasury at a certain fixed date; but all accounts relating to such collections are prepared by the karnams . . . There is no doubt that the remuneration paid to them is too small--much smaller than that paid to karnams--but the Government should not

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fail to demand at least as much work as is necessary to be demanded for that trifling remuneration. For instance, when we compare the work of the village munsifs, who are paid Rs. 2 and now Rs. 6 a month in certain cases, with that of the karnams, who are paid Rs. 7, 6, 5 and even 3, the work of of the latter is unfortunately and unproportionately responsible and great. The village munsifs being the authoritiative heads of villages in which they always reside, it would be desirable if the Government are pleased to direct them to furnish simple monthly accounts, such as death and birth registers, rain reports and other sundry particulars of record. We earnestly request the Government will be pleased to consider this at length and remove at least a part of the burden loaded on the heads of these poor karnams."

Cotton duties.

37. KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 28th February, writes that great excitement is prevalent amongst the Lancashire weavers since the imposition of duties on their goods and that enthusiastic meetings have been held in the great centres of the cotton industries of England for the abolition of the new duties. This question came before the Parliament on the night of the 21st ultimo and Sir Henry James accused the Secretary of State for India with giving a ready ear to agitators instead of consulting Lancashire manufacturers. Mr.Fowler controverted this accusation and praised the action of Lord Lansdowne and Sir James Westland. He disavowed the statement that Her Majesty's Government had sacrificed the interests of England by the re-imposition of duties on Manchester goods. He added that natives and Europeans in India have given their assent to the duties and warned Parliament that their abolition would result in discontent and danger to British rule. Mr. Goschen said that it was imperative upon Parliament to take Indian feelings into consideration and urged the necessity of the opposition to support Government. With reference to the above, the KHASIM remarks with pleasure that a majority of the Members of the House of Commons out of regard to the general

opinion of the natives of India have negatived the proposals of Sir Henry James.

III. LEGISLATION.

39. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 9th March 1895, referring to the new Police Bill, which has just been passed by the Viceregal Council, observes that this Bill, like the Tariff and the Excise Bills, has been forced through the council in spite of protests from the outside public and from within the council itself. It asks what is the good of these Legislative Councils if no weight is attached to the opinion of the public? People thought that the days of sham Legislative Councils were over, but they find they were mistaken. During the past two years, every measure brought before the council has been passed without the slightest attention being paid to public opinion. It adds that, with the passing of the Police Act, absolute government may be said to have reached its climax.

The new Police Bill.

The SASILEKHA, of the 8th March 1895, referring to the same subject says that the Act invests Collectors with irresponsible powers and places people at their mercy and that many declare that such an iniquitous measure has never been known or heard of at any time in any part of the world.

(Continued on the next page)

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The philanthropy of the House of Commons.

44. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 26th February, informs that, at the last meeting of Parliament, on Sir Henry James, a Member of Lancashire, moving a proposition condemning the Government of India for including cotton goods in the tariff, Mr. Fowler, the Secretary of State, addressed the Parliament to the effect that the financial crisis of the Indian Government drove it to the necessity of levying duties on cotton goods, that Government, by imposing this duty, has done no injustice to the Lancashire merhants, and that, if in the interest of Lancashire merchants, the proposition be passed, it would surely prove dangerous to the British rule. It adds that, when the proposition was put to vote, 109 were for it while 304 were against it, and that the proposition was therefore lost by a majority of 195. The paper concludes with the remark that this is one of the many instances showing tht the House of Commons in matters of public concern always aims at public weal and does things accordingly although in some matters it tries to gratify the selfish motives of some of its influential members by deciding matters in their favour.

Three kinds of subjects under the rule of Her Majesty.

45. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 22nd February, divides Her Majesty's dominions into three classes, viz., British Isles, British Colonies and British India, and discribes the nature of government prevailing in each of them as follows:-In the Britiah Isles the government is vested in Parliament which consists of Her Majesty, the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and, as Her Majesty cannot exercise the sovereign powers without the concurrence of the Upper and Lower Houses, Her Majesty stands like a puppet in administrative matters. In the British Colonies the government of each colony is vested in the Colonial Parliament of its own which has nothing whatever to do with the British Parliament, and the only authority which Her Majesty exercises in respect of these colonies is the

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right of nominating a Governor or a Governor-General to represent Her Majesty in the Colonial Parliaments. Thus in both cases the subjects play a very active part in the administration of their country. Whereas in British India the subjects have no voice in the government of the country. The representatives of the Queen exercise absolute powers over the subjects. The Governors, Governors-~~Governor~~-Generals, and Civilians are being selected from among the people of England alone. Laws and regulations are passed in India with the consent of the Secretary of State and not with the consent of the people. India is obliged not only to send at her own cost troops to England to meet (+) for the Governor-General, the Governors, the Military officers, the Civil servants and the officers in the Police, Forest and other departments. The people have no right to question either the legitimacy of their appointment or the adequacy of their salary. Assemblies like the British Parliament and the Colonial Parliaments there are none in India. The government of the country is in the hands of the representatives and of the ministerial officers of Her Majesty.

Again in British Isles the people have a right, through their representatives in Parliament, to appoint or dismiss a Prime Minister, to levy or abolish a tax, and to make or repeal laws. In the colonies the poeple have a right to form representative assemblies and to discuss therein the administrative affairs of their colonies. In British India, on the other hand, the people have the only right if it be called a right to pay the tax in time, but have no right whatever to discuss the expenditure of the Indian revenues.

Thus there are three kinds of subjects under the rule of Her Majesty and it is left for the numerous readers of this paper to infer which of these enjoys the greatest privileges under the British administration.

(+) every kind of emergency but also to pay out of her revenues in large scale

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46. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 5th March, while announcing that the newspapers that came from England by the last mail containing the speech of Mr.Dadabhai Naoroji made before Parliament, giving an account of the wretched plight of the people of India, says that the true representation of Mr.Naoroji excited the wrath of Mr.Fowler, who denounced him and said that it was wrong on the part of Mr.Naoroji to allege that the people of India suffered much under the British rule and that it was really uncharitable that persons of Mr.Naoroji's stamp should speak ill of the British rule, and promised that he would see a commission appointed to test the truth of Mr.Naoroji's statement. The paper, supporting the remarks of Mr.Naoroji that Government spends the revenues of India in giving large salaries to European public servants, in keeping up a large military establishment and in many other ways, exhorts the people of India not only to be grateful to the venerable Naoroji but also to join in unanimous prayer that God should spare him health and long life to work for the good of India.

Opinion regarding the speech of Mr.Dadabhai Naoroji made before Parliament.

47. A correspondent to the VARTADARSANI, of the 9th March, 1895, writes thus (in English) on the incidence of income-tax in Nellore:-"In these days when we are clamouring for the increase of the taxable minimum income, if that very act is made the means of torturing the poor who are already bearing in the shape of salt-tax and such other taxes more than their proportionate share to meet the expenses of their Government the executive authorities will stand impeached. Their conduct in our district on these grounds needs thorough and wholesale condemnation, for no law, no principle seem to guide these people. Everywhere we have to hear of heart-rending stories told by the poor about the taxes imposed on them. We cannot deny the fact that these accounts are to some extent garbled. The executive authorities have no doubt to undergo the greatest difficulty possible before they can estimate the real income of

The Income-tax.

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~~a man, especially in these days of~~

a man, especially in these days of fraud and dishonesty. Yet one who studies a statistics prepared in your journal a few weeks back cannot but come to the conclusion that the very object of Income-tax Bill has been frustrated and the system adopted by our officials is an anomaly, a nuisance, and a real danger to ~~the~~ honesty and sincerity of the British Government. The enormous difference between the last year's assessment and the present year's reveals to us alraming facts. The question naturally suggests itself to us whether the income of the individuals concerned or of the country at large has proportionately increased The answer to this question cannot but be an emphatic 'no'.

"Is it not possible to prevent such alarming state of things? Our Collector, in whom we have at first placed full confidence, is rumoured to call in question the conduct of his subordinates who imposed taxes at reasonable and moderate rates! What can be expected from a Collector, who misbelieving the accounts produced by the tax-payers seems to believe as gospeltruths the words of our Head Quarter Deputy Collector, who by-the-bye is also spoken of as probably having recourse (x) of the Government at the expense of the people to get his acting appointment made permanent. Be the fact in all this what it may, the present assessment needs emphatic protest from the public. The Board of Revenue, which is the final appellate body in this matter, mostly sends an endorsement to the petitioners printed in bold types: 'The Board sees no reason to interfere' or any such. The Board has probably in view to meet the enormous deficit in our revenue by this means also.

"The question of income-tax is causing ~~gra~~ grave anxiety in some quarters. This greivance needs earnest redress. Where are our leaders Now? Do they not see the occasion to convene monster meetings and appeal to the rulers of our country for their immediate interference and redress. Let them boldly come forward, as on occasions previous, and be true to the trust we have reposed in them."

(x) to this novel procedure of imposing enormous taxes and increasing the revenue ~~of the~~ . . . .

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50. The Malayalam MANORAMA, of the 25th February, while disapproving of the Government order reprimanding the conduct of the Eralpad Raja of Calicut, observes that the order that the malikhana of Rs.15,000 which the Government has agreed to pay the Raja at the time of the annexation of his territory will be stopped whenever the Government is displeased, does not at all commend itself to the editor. The order says that his (Raja's) conduct deserves to be noticed more severely as he is in receipt of a malikhana of Rs.15,000 granted to him as an incentive to his good behaviour and loyalty to the Government; but the malikhana and the large landed properties are, it is remarked, intended for maintaining the exalted position and dignity of the Raja and not for dancing to the tune of Government. The paper says that, by the expression "good behaviour and loyalty to the Government", it is to be understood that he should study to give a hearty reception to every European, but it would have been better if the Government had ordered that the above interpretation would be enforced only on occasion of a riot among the Mappilas. This order will ensure for the Europeans a reception to their heart's content.

Comments on the Government order reprimanding the conduct of the Eralpad Raja of Calicut.

The KERALA MITRAM, of the 1st March, says that the order was very severe and goes on to say that, granting that the Eralpad Raja showed discourtesy to Mr.Knapp, it was not done intentionally.

For the Fortnight ending the 31st March 1895.

No. 6 of 1895.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

~~(f) Land Revenue and Settlement~~.

35. The BHASKARA GNANODAYAM, of the 22nd February, speaking of the unsatisfactory nature of agriculture in Southern India and of the impecuniosity of the mirasidars, advises Government to follow the example of the Mysore Government in opening agricultural banks in different parts of the country and thus give an impetus to agriculture.

An advice to open agriculturl banks in Southern India.

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52. The SASILEKHA, of the 15th March 1895, stating that the German Government have appointed a commission to devise means for relieving the general distress that has resulted the failure of crops in the country, regrets that the Indian Government cares very little for the grievances of the

Indifference of the Indian Government to the grievances of the people.

(Continued on the next page

people. The ministers of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress regard the words of the Anglo-Indian officials as gospel truths, and, though, the people complain that India is becoming poorer and that the Government is spending vast sums of money on useless purposes and though they press for a commission to inquire into the above facts, no regard is paid to those complaints.

Hindu and Muhammadan riots.

60. SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 11th March. ANENT the Hindu and Muhammadan riots, a contemporary of Meerut writes that the jails are full of prisoners and the treasury is overflowing with fines. These riots which are grotesquely incongruous in these days of general progress and enlightenment are on the increase everywhere. There is no fixed time or season for such outbreaks and this no doubt may be ascribed to the advantage taken of the religious freedom given to the natives by our sagacious, powerful and imperious British Government. Lord Macaulay says "that to vouchsafe religious freedom ~~given-to-the-natives-by~~ is the work of a just government and to safeguard it is the work of enlightened and loyal subjects". If the natives are in reality the loyal subjects of the British Government and act up to its commands, rival mobs of Hindus and Muhammadans both fired by religious hate and frenzy would not ~~all~~ fall upon one another with ferocity, trouble Government, disturb the public peace and be chastised for their infidelity and ingratitude. The Hindus hold the Muhammadans as aggressors and the Muhammadans the Hindus. The fault lies with the Muhammadans who lack fore-sight. Government does not wish to adopt measures to bring matters to an amicable settlement between the contending factions, but simply wishes to maintain its integrity and power, i.e., in other words it makes its subjects understand that, when one section of the community arrogates to itself the right of coercing and restraining another section in the exercise of its rights, it practically commits an act of rebellion against the law of the land; but for private persons to band together and avenge by violence their own wrongs, real or suspected, is to defy the

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authority of Government. In conclusion, it is suggested that Government should establish committees everywhere and select peaceful and cautious persons as members thereof who may bring about an amicable settlement between the contending factions.

III. LEGISLATION.

Passing of the Bill amending the Police Act and the dangers expected therefrom.

61. The SWADESAMITRAN, of 12th March, referring to the passing of the Bill amending the Police Act, remarks that, as the authorities themselves purposely cause disaffection among the several religious sects of India by inciting one to rise against another and thus prove instrumental in causing riots, the Act in question will simply facilitate the frequent outbreak of riots rather than prevent them.

Mr.Mehta's remarks regarding certain section in the Civil Procedure Code.

62. The ~~same~~ SWADESAMITRAN, says that, at the Imperial Legislative Council Mr. Mehta strongly objected to the provision in the Civil Procedure Code empowering the magistrate to imprison parties proved guilty in a case of restitution of conjugal rights on the ground that it looks unnatural that parties disliking one another should be artificially united together by sheer force. The ~~papr~~ paper supports the opinion of Mr.Mehta and is surprised to find the existence of the said provision in the British Legislature.

"The new Police Act".

64. The NYAYABODHINI, of the 15th March 1895, criticises one of the proposals to be introduced into the Police Act that ~~is~~ is being discussed in the Viceregal Council, viz., that the person or persons, whom the Collector may decide as the prime-movers of a sedition, shall be liable to pay the cost of restoration of order by the police and that no appeal lies against his decision, as follows:-"The police are to preserve order. It is unjust ~~that~~ that the originators of a disturbance should be made to pay the expense of the police coming to the place. If they are to pay

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it, it then follows that in the great festivals in temples the visitors and pilgrims should bear the cost of preserving order by the police. If this be agreed to, since offenders will not be allowed to escape with immunity, a double punishment is (thus) inflicted on them. Moreover, it is unfair that, when any ~~poor~~ man takes part in a disturbance, his movable and immovable property, upon which his posterity has to depend, should be seized to defray the expenses of the police. The rule which makes a royal offender personally responsible for his crimes, without interfering with the devolution of his estate to his sons, may graciously be extended to these poor criminals. The elaborate attempts made to improve the Act have had the effect of making it worse. It is very disappointing that no appeal should be permitted against the decision of the Collector. Since we cannot submit to this yoke, it is better for us to come forward with out objections. There are many examples which show that the English are governing us with the pure motive of protecting us. Our complaints, if made in time, will properly attended to. We need not be despondent over the fruitless efforts of the Honourable Pherozeshah Mehta and the Maharaja of Darbhanga. We are not to shut the stables after the horse has been stolen. Meetings should be held in various parts of the country to ask the Government and Legislative Councils, to point out the injustice of granting no appeal against the collector's decision, and to request that, in any case, an appeal should be permitted to the Civil Judge. The municipal councillors should exert their influence for convening large meetings in towns for supporting the Honourable Mehta's views and procuring the veto of the universally hated Bill." (A true translation).

~~XIIXXLEGISLATIEN~~

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Advice of Sir Lepel Griffin to curtail the liberty of the Native press.

72. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 8th March, remarks that Sir Lepel Griffin and such other Englishmen do not like that the people of India should be enlightened by means of the Native press and therefore advise Government to curtail the liberty of the press by legislation. The paper is of opinion that, as the Native press serves not only to dispel the ignorance of the masses, but also to represent the grievances of the people to the authorities for redress, it is proper that Government should lend its staunch support to it rather than attempt to curtail its liberty at the instance of sinners like Sir Lepel Griffin who are virtually the enemies of the British Government.

A District Magistrate.

74. The RAJAYOGI, of the 9th March 1895, writes thus (in English):--"Rank prejudice and rare sympathy are the main features of Anglo-Indian officialdom. The Anglo-Indian officials imagine themselves, in their dealings with the Indians, to be something very near gods whom we are expected to regard in a similar manner. The worst days of the Mogal empire were characterised by a relation of mutual hatred between the rulers and the ruled, but that has now given place to one of scorn and contempt. Mr.Webb, M.P., was plain fully aware of the fact when, as President of the Congress the ~~othe~~ the other day, he said that our rulers have a 'brutal contempt for us. Brutal contempt that is the spirit which is practically the principle governing their actions in regard to us. But on the other were never indifferent to the smiles and frowns of the people whom it has pleased Providence to place over us. We ~~praised them for their~~ lost no opportunity, nay, we created every opportunity, of winning over their sympathy. We praised them for their literature and showed them our own; we admired them for their arts and sciences and hastened to learn them ourselves; we adopted what of their customs and manners is good and fell upon

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what of them is bad. The best part of us we ascribed to their influence and declared the National Congress to be but the triumph of their education, But all these our efforts are powerless to make our rulers love us. We are thus thrown upon the only course left, to oppose contempt to contempt and answer scorn by scorn.

Mr.Fowler's reply to Mr.Dadabai Naoroji.

77. The SASILEKHA, of the 15th March 1895, referring to Mr.Dadabai Naoroji's speech in the House of Commons regarding the poverty of India and Mr.Fowler's reply thereto, sees no reason why the Secretary of state for India should be offended with Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji for representing to the Parliament the real state of the distressed Indian people. It asks: "Are not enormous sums of money being spent on the military and other departments? Are not Anglo-Indians receiving handsome salaries and living in princely splendour, while their fellow-men, the natives of the country, are starving in misery? Can any one deny that England is not benefited by its connection with India? To take another instance, the Opium Commission was appointed not at the request of the Indian people but at the suggestion of some Members of Parliament, and yet the Indian people are required to bear the charges of the commission. If this is the way in which the taxes collected from the poor Indians are spent, how long can India bear her financial burden? All these are facts and Mr.Fowler cannot deny them. Yet, when Mr.Dadabai Naoroji represented them to Parliament, Mr.Fowler was angry with him."

Anglo-Indians and the Native press.

79. The SASILEKHA, of the 15th March 1895, adverting to the attitude of certain Anglo-Indian officials as regards the liberty of the Native press, remarks as follows: "The Native press dispels the ignorance of the people widens their intellectual sphere, and enables them to detect flaws in the administration of India by English rulers. Some of the Anglo-Indian officials being afraid that their vagaries will thus be brought to light, try to undermine the liberty of the press under some pretext or other. Sir Lepel Griffin, who retired after occupying high and responsible

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places in India, denounced the other day the Indian people's right of interpellation in the Legislative Councils as well as the liberty of the Native press.

"It hopes that the Indian Government will not pay any heed to the opinions of persons like Sir Lepel Griffin and thinks that such men ought not to be appointed Residents in Native States, as they must surely give rise to mis-understandings and even hostile feelings between the native princes and the British Government. Many people think that the Indian mutiny of 1858 was chiefly brought about by persons like Sir Lepel Griffin. Such persons totally misunderstand the objects of the newspapers. The newspapers expose defects in the administration not with the object of effecting estrangment of feeling between the rulers and the ruled, but in hope that the Government will try to remedy the evils pointed out. The Government enhanced the water-tax in Kistna and Godavari deltas. When the people complained of the injustice of the measure through newspapers and other means, the Government have postponed the introduction of the enhanced tax for the current year. Such being the objects of the newspapers the Anglo-Indians ought not to view them in a hostile spirit. It is only when these persons respect the newspapers and understand the wants of the people that the people will enjoy peace and happiness, which will greatly redound to the credit of the Government."

<u>For the Fortnight ending the 15th April 1895.</u>

<u>No. 7 of 1895.</u>

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

"Our petty wars".

1. The SASILEKHA, of the 5th April 1895, states that English statesmen entertain various views about the administration of India. Russia is eager to annex India, but her dominions are separated from India by the Muhammadan State of Afghanistan. One section of Her Majesty's ministers advise her to conquer and hold Afghanistan as a menace to prevent Russia from making encroach-

ments upon India. Theri views have so far prevailed that the alliance of the Afghan Amir is now secured by an annual subsidy of several lakhs of rupees. Another set of politicians hold that, if England governs India well, affording security, imparting education and granting liberty to her subjects and lightening the burden of taxation, she will so loyally and greatefully attah attach herself to England that no precautions against foreign invasion need be taken. A third view is that every neighbouring power should be crushed and that England should interfere in every petty dispute that arises in the neighbourhood of India. It was with this view that Burma was annexed and the expenditure thrown upon the poor Indian ryots. A war was kindled with the Chin State near Burma and with Manipur. Twenty lakhs of rupees were spent last year in fighting against the Waziris, and more than ten lakhs have already been expended on the war that is now being waged against Chitral. In vain did Mr.Dadabai Naoroji and other argue that, since these wars were waged for the enhancement of the glory of England, their cost must be borne by her. The paper thinks that the country seems therefore to be on the verge of ruin.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

39. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 1st instant, writes thus:-True to his noble instincts Sir Richard Garth has written a vigorous protest against the spirit of the Government officials as typified in the recent libel of educated Indians published by Sir George Chesney. He condemns in emphatic language the un-English, un-generous spirit of arbitrary intolerance which pervades more or loss the whole official system in India. He considers the insolent treatment of the Indian National Congress as the most heinous of all the many acts of injustice which have marked the conduct of the Government of India of late years, and says: "There is no subject upon which English press and the English public have been

Sir Richard Garth's opinion on the Government officers in India.

so cruelly and persistently misled by the Government."

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

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61. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 30th March 1895, writes as follows:-On the 3rd November a band of 500 Waziris entered the hospitals beyond the British camp at Wano. Lieutenant Mecaulay was killed and Suregeon-Major Heigh was severely wounded. Many were slain in the hospitals. The horses took fright and the mules were put to the sword. The shot, powder, and the treasure fell into the enemy's hand. After 120 of the British soldiers had been killed, the Waziris were driven out. General Turner has explained that he had been misled by the political officers. This is not the first instance in which our British generals have neglected their imperative duties throwing the responsibility on the political officers. It is however clear that the general remained in his bed until 5-30 in the morning instead of being on guard when the political officers cautioned him of the advance of the enemy. Moreover, as the general is bound to be quite ready with his troops even though the political officers might confidently tell him that there was no fear of attack, it thinks the public cannot but attribute the disaster to the carelessness of the general.

The Wano disaster.

62. The SASILEKHA, of the 5th April 1895, regrets that Government is still in great need of money in spite of all the taxes imposed. It states that a tax on salt, a necessary of life and a commodity largely consumed by the poor, is raised, that even the poor who derive an annual income of Rs.500 are taxed, that import duties are levied on foreign goods and that after long hesitation on the part of Government English cotton goods also have been included in the tariff. It regrets that the sum thus collected, added to the money obtained by reducing public expenditure, is just sufficient to meet only the exchange compensation allowances granted to Anglo-Indian officials. It further regrets

The Indian budget, 1895-96.

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to point out that Government seems to be in the position of a cooly leading a hand-to-mouth existence, and to find that, in spite of all the taxes levied to the discontent of the people no good is thereby effected. Unless Government takes the matter into its earnest and serious consideration and makes large reductions in public expenditure, the country cannot prosper. The taxes are already very heavy, and, if they be raised still further, it is to be feared, it observes, the poorer classes may be driven to leave the country.

Commenting upon certain petitions submitted to Government by the Mappilas of Ernad and Walavanad taluks.

64. The Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, of the 30th March, reports that the Mappilas of Ernad and Walavanad taluks have sent in two petitions to Government, one praying that the magistrates posted to these two taluks should be Christians but not Hindus or Muhammadans and the other praying that Government should, in addition to its paying special attention to the education of the Mappilas, appoint a man from among their own community as Assistant Inspector of Mappila Schools. The prayer contained in the first petition is said to be very unreasonable and such as cannot be granted. The remark is made that, if this prayer of the Mappilas be granted, it will only embolden them still more. As regards the other petition the paper regrets to observe that Government has not yet paid any special attention to the education of the Mappilas and recommends that the request of the petitioners that a man from their own community should be appointed as Assistant Inspector of Mappila Schools, should if possible be complied with.

FxxxthexFortnight

~~Fortnight~~
For the Fortnight ending the 30th April 1895.

No- 8 of 1895.

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II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(d) Education.

Suggestions regarding the Mappila education.

15. The Malayalam KERALA SANCHARI of the 24th April, has a leader on the subject of Mappila education. The article remarks as follows:-The Mappila schools are now held in no fixed place or building. This will not do. Special buildings should be constructed. These should be neat and tidy and should be supplied with beautiful furniture and pictures in order to create a desire in the minds of the Mappila boys to seek admission in them. The teachers of Mappila schools are generally mullas, whose only object in teaching the boys is to get the results grant and nothing more. The Mappilas do not seem to like Hindus, Christians or Pathans to teach their boys, and so we suggest that competent teachers from among the Mappilas should be appointed to these schools until primary education is, to a certain extent, spread among them. There is only one Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools for the whole Malabar, and he is a Pathan, and we do not think that one Sub-Assistant can satisfactorily discharge the duties throughout the district; and so one more Sub-Assistant should be appointed and he should necessarily be a Mappila. The Mappilas of North Malabar and Calicut are not only more educated and enlightened than their brethren in Ernad, Walavanad and Ponnani taluks, but also move freely with the educated people and can be easily distinguished from the fanatic Mappilas of these taluks. We therefore suggest that education should be made compulsory among the Mappilas of these taluks. It will not be enough if the education of Mappilas be restricted to the primary standard, but steps should gradually be taken to impart higher education to them. If there be a few men among the Mappilas who have had the benefit of higher education, the community is likely to accept the opinion of these men and follow their example.

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(k) General.

Suggestions regarding the amelioration of the Parayas.

33. The PARAYAN, of the 13th April, says that the report of Mr.Tremenheere about the condition of the Parayas was endorsed favourably by the Governmentand that they were pleased to send fa circulars to the district boards and municipalities to the effect that primary schools should be opened for their education. The .....

(Continued in the next page)

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paper, while thanking the Government for their kindness, complains that they cannot expect anything fax like fair play at the hands of members constituting the several boards, inasmuch as they are opposed to their promotion owing to caste prejudices. The paper further objects to the principle of heredity now in vogue for the reason that it is prejudicial to their interests. In conclusion, the paper desires that, as the charge generally brought against them for their neglect in availing themselves of the boon conferred on them by the Government is unreasonable, they should without any loss of time fight for other concessions besides the one already granted for the education of their children.

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38. The SASILEKHA, of the 26th April 1895, referring to the levying of import duty on betel, remarks that the middle and lower classes have thereby been put to great inconvenience.

Import duty on betel.

The Government, not being satisfied with the number of fresh taxes which it has already imposed, has now recourse to this subject import duty on betel, one of the few articles which are consumed by the rich and the poor alike. The Government has taxed betel because it thinks it to be a drug. The paper really wonders at the ingenuity of the Government and is afraid lest the Government might impose a tax on the eyes, nose, legs, ears, &c., of a man. If the Government wants money, it ought not to impose fresh taxes, but must retrench its present useless and unreasonable expenditure.

39. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 29th ultimo, in commenting on the report ~~of the report~~ of the Tenth Indian National Congress, remarks thus:-

The uselessness of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

The Council of the Secretary of State for India is an institution that is believed by many to be perfectly useless, out of date and effete. It costs a large sum of money. Each member receives a large salary and it is thought the return is not all (+) questions himself and consequenlty it is asked why should there be an expensive council to assist him? Most of the men, wh sit in it, are in the receipt of large pensions. There is no need to pay them more. If there must be a council, why not call for volunteers willing to do the work for nothing? We fancy there would be plenty of men ready to serve in order that they might have ~~mix~~ something to ~~do~~ do. This might be tried, and, if suitable men were not forthcoming, then the institution might be relegated to oblivion. It is not worth the money paid for it, and, as economy ought to be first considered, this council should be taken in hand.

(+) ~~commes~~ commensurate with the money expended. The Secretary decides all. - -

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44. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, of the 20th April, referring to the descussion that took place in the Legislative Council in connection with the budget, says that, on the whole, the Government is to be congratulated on such a prosperous and satisfactory budget. The article contains a translation of the speech of the Honourable Mr.Sankaran Nayar and the reply of the Honourable Mr.Bliss thereto. The following comments are made in reference to Mr.Sankaran Nayar's speech:-Although Mr.Sankaran Nayar might enjoy several advantages if he sided with Government yet, as he clearly showed to Government the distress that might be caused by the settlement of Malabar, all the Malayalis ought to be very grateful to him. It is the duty of the Malayalis to render all possible assistance to Mr.Sankaran Nayar to verify the statements made by him in the council. And we trust that the people of Wynaad will, without delay, furnish Mr.Sanakaran Nayar with a detailed list showing the several items of lands that were sold for arrears of revenue as well as all lands that the Government had to buy.

The budget discussion.

A correspondent in the Malayalam MANORAMA, of the 22nd April writes, in reference to the same subject, as follows:-The purport of the Honourable Mr.Sankaran Nayar's speech was that the enhancement of assessment in Malabar would bring on great distress. He said that this statement was amply corroborated by the disastrous result that has followed the Wynaad settlement. The Honourable Mr.Bliss replied that when the people of Chingleput pay half the gross produce to Government why cannot the people of Malabar do the same. Is this a proper reply? When a native can discharge the duties of a Collector or a Judge on a salary of Rs.1,200 per mensem, why are several others paid Rs.2,500 for the same posts perhaps on the ground of their having passed the Civil Service Examination? It is true that the price of gold has risen high but why are the Europeans alone granted the exchange compensation allowance when there are several others discharging their duties without being granted any addition to their salary? Is it proper on the part of Her

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Majesty's Government to permit some of the officers to live on the Hills squandering a good deal of public money while there are several able men ready to do the work on the plains alike in summer and in winter. When the crops in Chingleput and other districts yield hundredfold or more, that is thexx reason of the crops in Malabar yielding only eight or ten fold? When the other districts are not so much affected by the scarcity of rain even for one or two years, why it it that the crops in Malabar fail for want of one timely shower? Have the high official who are satisfied with such reasonings got the welfare of the people at heart?

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Secretary of State for India

50. The TANJAI JANAMITRAN, of the 16th March, after pointing out the indifference of the Secretary of State for India in the cause of the suffering millions who are year after year dying of famine and the high-handed way in which he met Mr. Naoroji's complaints by stating that they were all ungrounded and that the British Government was acting but justly in point of expenditure, enumerates the following items of extravagant expenditure:-

(1) Millions of money are spent year after year for the maintenance of the army, and

(2) in settling frontier disputes.

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(3) Large sums of money are taken away to England from India for various reasons.

(4) The Afghan war has almost drained poor India.

(5) High salaries are paid to European officials occupying the higher rungs of the official ladder.

The paper then concludes by saying that Naoroji was right in demanding that the Europeans should bear a portion of the expenditure, inasmuch as everything is made to suit their convenience.

Disapproving of the acquital of a European Military officer who shot a native.

56. A Paragraph in the Malayalam KERALA SANCHARI, of the 17th April, says that recently one Mr.Bacon (sic), a military officer, fired at a native and wounded and disabled one of his arms. Mr.Bacon was tried by the Allahabad High Court, but he was acquitted, the jury having returned a verdict that he shot the native in self-defence and that he was therefore not guilty. We who have the highest respect for the administration of British Government are ashamed to make further comment upon the matter.

How to check the Mappila outbreaks.

58. A correspondent in the Malayalam KERALA SANCHARI, of the 24th April, writes about the recent Mappila outbreak in Malabar. To check the outbreaks the correspondent suggests that (1) special police to be established in the taluks of Ernad and Walavanad should be recruited from the able, experienced and honest officers already in the Police department, half or one-third of those so recruited being Mappilas; (2) the police inspectors in the above taluks should be Mappilas and Messrs. Chekkutti and Virankutti, inspectors of Police in Malabar, are recommended for the same; (3) the system of letting lands on melchart (over lease) by landlords should be put a stop to; (4) some sort of industries should be started so as to provide the reckless Mappila vagabonds with means of earning their livelihood and (5) police officers and other Government servants should be posted to these taluks to watch the movements of bad characters and bring them to book.

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For the Fortnight ending the 15th May 1895.

No. 9 of 1895.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The conquest of Chitral.

5. The SASILEKHA, of the 3rd May, referring to the conquest of Chitral, remarks that this war was a source of useless expenditure. It says that there are different opinions as to the future policy of the Government of India with regard to that country. Some think that the Government should deal with Chitral as they did with Burma by annexing it to its territories, but all thoughtful people believe that this measure would be quite unjust, and the more intelligent of them are of opinion that the Government should have nothing to do with Chitral. It should be on friendly terms with the neighbouring countries and spread contentment amongst the people of the land. It is only then that England can hope to retain India. Lord Dufferin conquered Burma and to defray the expenses of the war imposed the present income-tax. Lord Lansdowne granted exchange compensation allowances to the Anglo-Indian officials, and to find money for this additional charge he introduced an import duty which indirectly falls on the people of the country. Lord Elgin has conquered Chitral and the paper is afraid lest he should be comtemplating to impose a fresh tax.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Tax on betel.

48. The Sanmarga Bodhini, of the 27th April, referring to the tax recently imposed on betel, states that the imposition of this tax is chiefly due to the Collector of South Arcot. When, on a former occasion, it was proposed to levy a tax on betel, the Government resolved not to do so on the ground that it was a vegetable. The Collector of South Arcot has now argued that betel is a spice for the reason that it is not consumed by itself but along with areca-nuts, spices, &c. The Revenue Board, even greedy for money, eagerly pitched upon this tax. The paper thinks

that this unjust action of the Board of Revenue is due to the fact of there being no native Member on the Board. Not content with taxing salt, the Government has now taxed betel, thereby causing much suffering to the poor. If the Government wants money, why should it interfere with the comforts of the poor? It pays Lord Wenlock to annual this new tax and receive the thanks of the poor.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Advantages of instituting a commission with a view to curtail expenditure.

59. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 26th April, after stating some of the questions of Sir William Wedderburn regarding Indian affairs and the replies of the Secretary for India to them,--that a ⊗ concerting measures to curtail the various items of expenditure,--concludes by saying that at no distant date the condition of India would be bettered.

The advantages of nominating a native member to the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

61. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 30th April, after mentioning the suggestion made by Sir William Wedderburn to the Secretary of State for India, --That a native of India should be nominated to a seat in the Secretary of State's Council and his reply to it,--says that, though a single member cannot oppose the proceedings of the other members, still his advice and counsel will render much good to the people of India.

Evils of entrusting the administration of India chiefly to European officials.

62. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 30th Arpil, refers to the article contributed by Mr.Webb, President of the last Congress, to the Manchester Guardian, in which he says that great evils would result by entrusting the administration of India chiefly to European officials. The paper is of opinion that Messrs. Webb, Caine and others must have spoken in Manchester on the wasteful expenditure of the Indian Government which leads to the imposition of fresh taxes on the people of India.

⊗ Commission ~~should~~ would be shortly instituted for

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66. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 10th May, after expressing its deep sense of obligation to Her Majesty the Empress of India for her having appointed a commission to inquire into the expenditure of India, desires that the Congress should lose no time in sending competent natives to England to represent India's grievances before the commission.

A suggestion to the Indian National Congress.

67. The Swadesamitran, of the 10th May, states that the number of anti-congressionists is fast diminishing both in India and in England and that the benefits of the Congress are being slowly recognised, due chiefly to the reformation of the Legislative Councils, in India, and hopes that the people of India will try to hold a Congress in England itself.

Desirability of holding a Congress in England.

69. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, of the 11th May, says that the steps taken by Government to check the outrages perpetrated by the Mappilas of Malabar are not at all effective. It is vain on the part of the authorities to think that they can check the Mappila outbreaks by conciliatory treatment. The only way to check them is by the adoption of very severe measures. The outbreaks have somehow subsided, but the Mappilas have commenced to harass the people in other ways. Some two weeks ago there was a dacoity in a Nambudri Brahman's house in Waluvanad taluk and at a still recent date there was one in Palghat taluk also. The report is that the dacoits were all Mappilas of Ponnani taluk. It appears that in Nemmini amsam a constable was recently murdered by the Mappilas. The result of the policy of Government to win over the Mappilas by showing kindness to them is that the Mappilas of Ernad taluk have become very turbulent. If Government does not adopt immediate and prompt measures to put a stop to the outrages of the Mappilas, the whole district will surely be in great danger.

'The Mappilas again!

For the Fortnight ending the 31st May 1895.

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II. HOMEADMINISTRATION.

(e) Local and Municipal.

The employment of native engineers in Municipalities.

15. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 20th May, says:-The municipality of Dacca has set an example of economy which other large municipalities may well follow. It formerly employed an English engineer on a salary of Rs.400 a month, but, considering that a Bengali engineer would be not only cheaper but as efficient as his English compeer, Babu Turuk Chander Ghose was appointed to the post on a monthly pay of only Rs.200.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Government to institute an inquiry into the Wynaad settlement irregularities.

22. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA SANCHARI, of the 15th May, says to the following effect:- It has often been referred to that the officers who conducted settlement in Wynaad taluk have committed several irregularities. In this connection a memorial signed by nearly five thousand respectable landholders in the taluk has been submitted to the Secretary of State some months ago, setting forth therein that the settlement officers have caused serious loss to temples, misappropriated temple properties, discontinued religious festivals and arbitrarily taken possession of landed estates by intimidating the owners of such estates: that the settlement officer has not, on the application of the landholders, returned the documents which had been produced by them before that officer to prove their rights and that he has not made proper inquiries into their claims, &c. In the beginning of March last, the Honourable Mr.Sankaran Nayar had sent a series of questions to the Legislative Council regarding the statements made in the memorial, and it was hoped that the replies would be given at the council meeting held in April. That the questions were held over might perhaps be to ascertain the correct information about them.

(g) Forests. 458

Forrest officials and ryots in Nellore.

23. The VARTADARSANI, of the 18th May, says that there is plenty of cultivable lands in the tracts reserved by the forest authorities, but that, although the ryots put in peititions for such lands, there are no officers who seem to pay any attention to the matter. The ~~latter~~,revenue, authorities refer these petitions to the forest authorities. The latter, as everybody knows, are not free from a love of lucre. Even if the higher officials are upright men, their subordinates, drawing small salaries are clever enough to make money without becoming liable to positive charges of bribery. These report that land cannot be granted and the peititions are rejected. Moreover, the irregularities of some petty forest officers in regard to pasture lands are simply appaling to hear of. These petty underlings do not allow ryots, who have not gratified them with bribes, to set foot there, even though they have, with great difficulty, obtained permission to graze their cattle. Not content with this, they even bring false charges against the ryots of cutting wood in the forest without permission. These irregularities rarely come to the notice of the "forest rangers," and, when they do come, it is still more rare to find them taking an interest in the matter and redressing the grievances of the ryots. Should the taluk rangers themselves have a share in the bribes, then there is no hope. The District Forest officer is practically inaccessible to the poor ryot for him to represent his grievance personally. It ordinarily takes one or two months for a petition to go up from the subordinate officials to the principal officer even if the work is done "with the rapidity of the mail train," and during the interval the cattle of the ryots must starve and die. The paper observes that it hears that in many taluks the forest officials appointed to guard the pasture lands exact money from the ryots at the rate of an anna per head of cattle. It remarks that, while the ryots are borne down to the earth by the unbearable taxes of the Government, the Police, the Forest, the Delta and lastly the Revenue

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officials come in and squeeze ttheir lives out of them. It suggests that the District Collectors should ask for information from the forest authorities as to the extent of mountain forests where there are good rains, of forests abounding in firewood or wood used for furniture, and of forests which are fit for cultivation, not abounding in either kind of wood, and grant cultivable lands easily to the poor ryots upon application. It further says much good will resutl if those who do not allow people to graze their cattle, even when they have obtained permission for it, are properly punished. The paper adds, that if the District Collector, Mr.Manavedan Raja, takes interest in this matter and redresses these grievances, the ryots will be greatly benefited and a proof will be given that Hindus are fit to hold the highest offices in the administration of the country.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

49. The VIKATA DUTAN, of the 18th May, writes as follows:-

A suggestion to improve the financial condition of the Government of India and the uselessness of the Royal Commission.

The outturn of work by the Royal Commission appointed for curtailing the expenditure of the Government of India will be after all very little. All that Government will do will be to reduce the pay of peons or dispense with their services, while those, whose salaries may be counted by hundreds and thousands, remain untouched. So long as this policy is pursued, the financial difficulties of Government can never be removed.

The doings of the Congress.

50. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 21st May, informs that, at the last meeting of Parliament, Messrs. Caine, Wedderburn and Naoroji questioned the Secretary of State regarding the Opium Commission and the war in Chitral and that Indian politics and Indian affairs, which have been hitherto rare topics of discussion in Parliament, are now being daily discussed there. The paper adds that this result is due to the agitation of the Congress.

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51. The DESABHIMANI, of the 22nd Maly, referring to the Royal Commission appointed for the curtailment of Indian expenditure, says that the attention of the Royal Commission should be directed to collecting public opinion regarding the expenditure of Government on the Civil and Military departments, devising proper means for minimizing such expenditure and determining what proportion of the military expenses of Government England should be responsible for. The paper feels sanguine that the endeavours of the Commission will do great good to India in asmuch as most of its members are sympathizers of India, and remarks that, in case the Royal Commission does not come to India to make its inquiries, it is incumbent on the people of India to send fit representatives to England to explain to the Commission the manner in which Indian revenues are being wasted, to show the way in which such expenditure may be reduced, and, in fact, to furnish the Commission with all necessary information for curtailing the expenditure of Government.

An advice to the people to send proper persons to England to furnish the Royal Commission with necessary information for curtailing the expenditure of Government.

For the Fortnight ending the 15th June 1895.

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III. LEGISLATION.

34. The MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, of the 8th June says:-Although the ancient laws of India exempted children under fourteen years of age from punishment and enjoined leniency in punishing female criminals, yet the Englishmen think that the Indian lawgivers were cruel. But what do we find to be the the present law in India? It allows children of seven or eight years to be punished, it allows the police and the magistracy to oppress the people in various ways and the civil tribunals to strip well-to-do men of all they possess while they seek justice at their doors.

The cruelties of Indian laws.

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V. PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

37. The KARNATAK PRAKASIKA, of the 3rd June, remarks thus:-

The Royal Commission on Indian expenditure and the poverty of India.

The scope of inquiry allowed to the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into Indian finance is too limited. It should be allowed not only to examine the appointment of charges between England, and India, but it should also take up the question of the poverty of the people here. It is well known that there is a vast amount of poverty on all sides. There are millions on the verge of starvation. Their number is increasing and it is hard to say what in time it may come to. The commission should inquire what the cause of this poverty is and how matters can be improved. The subject of taxation should be taken in hand and what is wrong corrected. That in many parts of the country it is fearfully heavy there can be no doubt, and why should not this be made clear. If the commission is not to enter into this subject, its work will only be half done. The friends of India must therefore insist on another commission being appointed to supplement the first. The whole system of land tenure should be examined, the salary of offcials should be brought up for discussion, and any other subject that might be conducive to the good of the people of this land. The commission now appointed is not satisfactory and it is for the people of this land to see that something more is done to supply what is wanting.

VI. Miscellaneous.

40. The VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, of the 5th June, remarks:-It is

The thirst of Europeans for dominion.

a well known fact that European nations were till about a thousand years ago a barbarous people and the characteristics of barbarians have not yet left them. This is manifested in their thirst for bloodshed under the pretence of conquering and civilising new countries. Wherever they go they exterminate the aboriginal people and become supreme. They cannot bear to see other nations prosper.

Even in India this spirit still prevails among Englishmen. The possibility of a Russian invasion is made an excuse to invade the frontier States and bring them under the British rule one after another. Now it is an expedition to Chitral, at another time it is the subjugation of Manipur, a third time it is to punish the Waziris and so on, so that not a day passes when there is no bloodshed in some part or other. Unless this thirst for bloodshed disappears, the Europeans cannot be said to be civilised.

For the Fortnight ending the 30th June 1895.

No. 12 of 1895.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

42. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 11th June, writes as follows:-

A request to the Royal Commission to curtail unnecessary expenses of India caused by the Chitral expedition and by the annual exodus to the hills.

The annual exodus to the hills costs Governemtn crores of rupees and India is to be responsible for it. Again there is every probability that India would be called upon to pay the three crores of rupees expended on the conquest of the barren mountainous tract of Chitral. As it is very undesirable that India should be taxed upon in this manner, it behoves the Royal Commission appointed for inquiring into the expenditure of Indian revenues to adopt measures to prevent the unnecessary waste of the revenues of India and to make Governors either to stay in the hills throughout the year or to proceed to them at their own cost.

43. A correspondent to the Pariyan, of the 15th June, while

An advice to the Sudras, Muhammadans and Pariyas to oppose the propositition intended to be moved by Mr. Dadabai Naoroji regarding the question of Simultaneous examination.

announcing that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is intending to move before Parliament a proposition that the decision of the Secretary of State on the question of Simultaneous examination was unjust, exhorts the Sudras, Muhammadans and Pariyas to band themselves

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together and oppose the proposition and not to be led astray by the congress organized by the crafty Brahmans.

45. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 21st June, is surprised to hear that the Government of India has agreed to pay two crores of rupees to meet the expenses incidental to the trip of the Amir's son, to England. It questions--Why should the son of the Amir go to England and why should India bear the cost of his trip? Why should Indian revenue be wasted in this manner and why should Government plead want of funds and then oppress the over-taxed people of India with further taxation?

Protest against India's bearing the cost of the trip of the Amir's son to England.

46. The SASILEKHA, of the 21st June, states that the English intend spending £200,000 (and who knows that it may not be yet increased) to defray the expenses of the reception of the Shahzada and that the item is to be set against the Indian exchequer. The Amir's son further seems desirous of visiting the capital cities of Russia and Turkey, and the English propose to escort him to these places also. While the whole world knows who benefits most by this visit as between the Indian people and the British Government, it seems most unfair, the paper observes, to make India pay another sum of nearly 40 lakhs of rupees in addition to the 60 lakhs that she has already paid on account of the Chitral war. This procedure has been objected to even in Parliament; but, placed so absolutely in the power of the Government as the people now are, they cannot help abiding the consequences of such a situation without any one to listen to their grievances or give them relief.

The Amir's son.

48. The SASILEKHA, of the 14th June, states that the ryots depend on agriculture as their main source of livelihood and that the present wealth and prestige of the English have been obtained by draining these ryots of their substance. Previous to the advent of Europeans into this country the people were able to turn

The Indian ryots and their hardships.

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out fine specimens of various species of handicraft. The extremely fine muslins that used to be produced in Dacca were the wonder and admiration of all the civilized world. The native looms had to be abandoned in consequence of the importation of English machine-made piece-goods. There were also several other kinds of work which the people were able to turn out with skill and praiseworthy workmanship. As builders and architects their fame is beyond estimation, and their works, which even now exist, such as temples, palaces and mosques, speak for themselves and amply testify to their intelligence.

Working as they do from sunrise to sunset and in the severity of heat and with scarcity of water, the ryots are just able to keep body and soul together. They are not now able to manufacture even the little things they require for themselves, such as implements, but get them from other countries. The Government which gains so much from the ryots, is not making, adds the paper, any effort to improve their condition, and this indifference, it believes, if allowed to continues, is sure to tell seriously on the ryot. Not only the natives but several generous and sympathetic Englishmen also lament this condition of the Indian ryot.

The paper further remarks that now and then when the matter is brought to its notice under circumstances that cannot be easily ignored, the Government deputes a highly-paid official (European generally) to inquire into and report upon whether the landholding ryots do really suffer at the hands of money-lenders. This functionary, who cannot have any interest in the matter, makes a very superficial inquiry and generally reports that the ryots are rolling in luxury and are not by any means in want. The Government, as a rule, approves of this investigation and does not trouble itself any further; nor does it take any notice of gentlemen like Sir George Cheaney, who declare, on the other hand, that being heavily indebted, ryots in several provinces actually sell their lands and that the usurers, who have lent them money, buy them. Sir George Chesney is further of opinion that the legislature should interfere in this matter and rule that the landed property of a person should not

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be sold to pay his debts. This, the paper suggests, is a good measure and some benefit is sure to result by the Government helping the people thus far.

It also notices that the cattle are gradually becoming too weak for the agricultural purposes of the country and that Government is not making any effort either to improve the condition of the cattle or the agricultural prospects by setting up a model field and working it with the most recent and advanced Western agricultural appliances. A European describes the Indian ryot as poor, his cattle as weak and worthless for purposes of agriculture, his land as insipid being tilled too frequently, and his dues to Government being subject to an annual chance of increase. To crown all, a terrible famine passes over the land every ten or fifteen years.

It goes on to say that frequent references are being made in Parliament by Mr.Dadabai Naoroji to the indifferent attitude of the Indian Government towards the ryots and that his exposition of the shortsighted policy that is being pursued here is not receiving any attention. With the rapid increase in population, the increase of taxation, and the unfortunate decrease of the yielding capacity of the land, the Indian ryot seems to have no way out of inevitable starvation.

The Gagging Act.

51. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 17th June, referring to the Act of 1891 for the control of newspapers published in cantonment stations, says that there is still a gagging act in force in India although it does not apply to the whole of India. "This Act", says the paper, "is extremely harsh and cruel. Mr.Labouchre in TRUTH said that nothing worse could be promulgated even in Turkey, and this is the truth nothing but the truth. It subjects a paper published in such station to a double punishment should it offend those in power, It may first be tried in a court of law, and then an order may be sent out for its suppression. The Act is further uncalled for and unnecessary. The intention of the Act is to prevent any unnecessary criticism of the Native

States; but it cannot prevent this. Anything may be written about such States and sent to a paper in British territory as is actually now done with regard to Hyderabad. It is disgrace to the enlightenment of the age that such an enactment should exist, and we trust Lord Elgin will see his way to abolish it."

The national debt of India.

52. The SUDARSHANA received last moth says that the national debt of India has now swelled to 210 crores of rupees. One of the chief causes of this increase is, in the opinion of the journal, the salary given to Europeans which by itself amounts to 17½ crores per annum.

For the Fortnight ending the 15th July 1895.

No. 13 of 1895.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The change of ministry in England with reference to India.

3. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 8th July, speaking of the new ministry, says that it is a false notion that India can look for fair treatment only at the hands of a Liberal ministry, for it says--What has the late Liberal ministry done for India? On the contrary the proposal for the simultaneous holding of the Competitive examination in India has been knocked on the head by a Liberal Government and it is a Liberal Government that has changed £ 20,000 spent for the reception of the Shahzada in England to the revenues of India. On the other hand a Conservative Government has at least given as reformed legislative councils and the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 was made when the Conservatives were in power. All that the people of India must aim at is to secure increased attention to Indian affairs in the Parliament irrespective parties.

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II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

14. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 8th July, says that Judges, who try cases in which Europeans are accused of murder and grievous hurt committed against natives, always expose themselves to the blame of showing partiality to their countrymen. It is very much to be regretted that they do not take sufficient care to divest themselves of race prejudices.

The acquittal of Europeans who murder natives.

(j) ~~Salt and Abkari~~.

35. A correspondent to the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 28th June, says that certain officers of the Salt and Abkari department in the Villupuram circle concocted a case of infringement of abkari rules against an innocent person and preferred the case to the Sub-Magistrate, who would have punished the accused had it not been for the deposition of the station-house officer, who had been an eye-witness to the concoction of the case. The correspondent remarks that Government is to blame for the frequent concoction of cases by the officers of the Salt and Abkari Act. It behoves, Government says the correspondent, to repeal the provision of the law which offers a premium, as it were, for getting up false cases against innocent men.

Evil consequences arising from the provision in the Abkari Act for granting rewards to the abkari officers.

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(k) General.

43. TILISM-I-HYRUTH, of the 25th June, bitterly complains that, although the condition of India is growing worse day by day, yet the British Government, in whose hands its fate lies, is adding to her difficulties by saddling her with fresh charges. India bears the expense of several educational institutions in England and the expenses of the English consulate at Jeddah and other places for no benefit whatever. It has been understood

Reduced condition of India.

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that the expenses of Prince Nasar-ullah ~~Khan~~ Khan's visit to England will be charged to the Indian exchequer. After passing several remarks on the subject, the TILISM exhorts those Parliamentary Members, who profess to be the friends and well-wishers of India, to use their good offices in this matter.

Expenses of Prince Nasar-ullah Khan's visit to England

44. JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 29th June, in stating, on the authority of the ENGLISHMEN, that India will be charged with the expenses of Prince Nasar-ullah Khan's visit to England, except such as may be incurred on his account after the prescribed period of his visit is over will be borne by Englnd, observes that England is the richest country in the world while India has become miserably poor. While such is the case it would be down-right folly on the part of England to charge India with the expenses of the journey and reception of the prince. In conclusion, the JARIDAH notes the expenses of the Turkish Emperor's and Shah of Persia's visit to England were borne by the British empire.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

A remark on the Conservative party of Parliament.

54. The VETTIKKODIYON, of the 29th June, writes as follows; It is well known that England, though nominally governed by a sovereign, is in fact governed by the Parliament. The members that constitute the Parliament are divied into two parties, the Liberals and the Conservatives. The Liberal party was organised and strengthened by Mr.Gladstone and during its ascendancy India derived many benefits. When Mr.Gladstone resigned his office owing to defect in sight, Lord Rsoebery succeeded him and managed for some time the affairs very efficiently. Now the weak health of Lord Rosebery does not allow him to perform the onerous duties of a Premier and consequently the Conservative party is growing stronger and influential in Parliament and therefore many are of opinion that the Liberal party cannot maintain its ground against the Conservative. The English papers

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also clamour aloud that the Liberal party would be defeated and Lord Salisbury would become Premier of England. If this should happen we may safely predict that bad time would come upon India. It was the Liberals that took a deep interest in Indian affairs and pressed the Secretary of State with questions regarding India. The Conservatives have hitherto done no good to India and it is doubted whether any member of that party would ever care to pur questions to the Secretary of State on matters affecting the well-being of India.

The Royal Commission on Indian finance.

62. A leader in the MALAYALAM KERALA MITRAM, of the 1st July, notices the appointment of the Royal Commission on Indian finance and hopes that the Commission will effect some reduction in the various expenses now charged on the Indian exchequer. In conclusion, the article remarks that this Commission is another instance showing that the labours of the congressmen have not been in vain.

For the Fortnight ending the 31st July 1895.

No. 14 of 1895.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Increase of pay of the Native Army.

37. KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 11th July, in expressing pleasure at the increase of pay granted to the non-commissioned officers and men of the Native Army of every branch from 1st July of the current year, heartily thanks the Government of India for having cast a favourable glance on the wretched condition of the sepoys.

Regarding the present general election in England.

39. KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 22nd July, alluding to the general election which is now going on in England, states that there are four Indian candidated for seats in Parliament. Two of these belong to the Liberal party and two are Conservatives. Mr.Dadabai

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Naoroji and Mr.Banerji, who belong to the former party, were defeated, but Mr.Bownagiri, who belongs to the Conservatives, succeeded in getting a seat. Mr.Bownagiri is the first Indian gentleman who has been so elected and who is against the congress. It is hoped that he will refute the misrepresentations of the congress-wallas regarding India. In conclusion, the KHASIM state that Mr.Rafi-ud-din Ahmad (BAR-AT-LAW) is also trying to get a seat as a Conservative member and hopes to see him succeeded.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

50. The VETTIKKODIYON, of the 18th July, is of opinion that the Government of the Island of Ceylon should be amalgamated with that of Madras and invites the attention of Parliament to the question.

Advisability of amalgamating the Government of the Island of Ceylon with that of Madras.

51. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 17th July, says as follows:- The news of the failure of Mr. Dadabai Naoroji has been received with universal regret. This gentleman, ever since, he was elected a member of Parliament, spared no pains to represent the cause of India. He gathered round a small circle of sympathetic members of Parliament and formed a committe under the designation of "the Indian Parliamentary Committee." He organised a congress committee in London and firmly established that institution. The reformation of the Indian Legislative Council was due to his labours. He represented before Parliament the grievances of the officials, ryots, merchants and zamindars without distinction. Now who will advocate the cause of India? Is there any one who will work so hard for the good of our country as did Mr.Dadabai Naoroji? Evil time has come upon India. Mr.Bownagiri has been elected a member of Parliament. He is an inveterate enemy of India. He is a model of ungratefulness. He is ill-fitted to be a member. His connection with Parliament will do no good to our country.

Remarks on Messrs.Dadabai Naoroji and Bownagiri.

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52. THE PARIYAN, of the 20th Julym rejoices to learn that Mr.Dadabai Naoroji has not been elected a member of Parliament and that Mr.Bownagiri, the opponent of the congress, has succeeded in gaining a seat in that the assembly this year. It adds that the failure of Mr.Naoroji will greatly weaken the spirit of the congress--an assembly constituted by Brahmans--and that all the strenuous efforts of Brahmans will hereafter prove ineffectual. The paper says that Mr.Bownagiri will strive hard to represent before Parliament the grievances of the poor people of India and also the worthlessness of the congress.

Joy expressed at the failure of Mr.Dadabai Naoroji and at the success of Mr.Bownagiri during the recent elections.

54. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 20th July, says that a soldier in Bengal was recently charged with murdering a Punkah-wallah and tried by the Calcutta High Court, which finally acquitted him on the ground that the punkah-wallah had died of wounds previously inflicted by some sick. This is another instance, says the paper, of the gross racial partiality of the rulers which seems to count the life of a Hindu as though it were a blade of grass. Not only when a soldier commits such deed, but, whenever any European is the offender, the plea of self-defence is successfully urged and the culprit is set at large. While so, the paper remarks, the so-called inquiries, commissions and even trials are all a farce and are held only to make it appear that the Government is impartial. The Government continues the paper, is perhaps afraid that the soldiers will all of them mutiny if one of their number be punished. It hopes that justice-loving members of Parliament will take due notice of such partiality on the part of Government and endeavour to procure redress.

The Dinapore murder case.

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For the Fortnight ending the 15th August 1895.

No. 15 of 1895.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Change of ministry in England with reference to India.

3. TILISM-I-HYRUTH, of the 25th July, has an extract from the ZUBDAT-UL-AKBAR (place of publication not given) as follows: Although the effect of the recent change in the English ministry will certainly be felt in England generally, yet it will have no good effect upon India. It further states that, as India has not realised her hopes at the hands of the past ministry, she cannot expect any change for the better under the present one inasmuch as the policy of both parties is the same as far as India is concerned; that Mr.Fowler, the late Secretary of State for India, who belongs to the Liberal Party, governed India on the strictest Conservative principles; and that the present change will be hailed by us with delight only if the Armenian question is in consequence peaceably settled without prejudice to the interests of the Porte.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

A suggestion regarding cooly emigrants in Ceylon.

27. The DRAVIDA BHANU, of the 20th July, referring the cooly emigrants working in the tea-gardens of Ceylon, says that these coolies meet with very severe and almost inhuman treatment at the hands of their employers and that it is very desirable that the Government of India as well as that of Ceylon should co-operate in forming measures ~~or~~ for mitigating their sufferings.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

A request to Mr.Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India.

41. The NAGAI NILALOCHANI, of the 29th July, regrets ~~that~~ to learn that Mr.Fowler, the late Secretary of State for India, took no notice of the note sent by

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the British Congress Committee, pointing out the defects contained in the report on the finance of India prepared by Mr.Westland of the Imperial Council. The paper says that the deficit in the Indian exchequer was due to the upkeep of large military establishments and not, as alleged by the Government of India, to the fluctuation in the rate of exchange. The paper hopes that Mr. Hamilton, the Secretary of State, will pay attention to the particulars pointed out in the said note and try his best to reduce the expenditure of Government.

Opinion regarding Mr. George Hamilton, the future Secretary of State for India.

42. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 30th July, referring to Mr- George Hamilton, the future Secretary of State for India, remarks that this gentleman is one of those persons who zealously plead the cause of the merchants of Manchester and who desire that the English should always be at war with other nations and extend their dominions by means of fresh conquests.

For the Fortnight ending the 31st August 1895.

No. 16 of 1895.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

A suggestion to take the census of the coolies that leave and arrive in India every year.

27. The VETTIKKODIYON, of the 10th August, complains that of the cooly emigrants that proceed to Natal, Singapore, Penang etc., on an average nearly 70 per cent. of male coolies return to India every year and that nothing is heard of the rest. While thanking Government for passing the Emigration Act, the paper advises the Government of India to adopt measures to take the census of the coolies that leave India every year and to have the same published even as they do with regard to pilgrims that leave India for Mecca.

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28. The same Vettikodiyon, takes strong objection to higher officials interfering in matters of election and ordering the voters either to vote for or against any person on the ground that such official action will make the so-called popular election a mere farce. It adds that the authority wielded by officials induces the voters to apprehend that disobedience to their order will be attended with serious consequences, and, in order to avoid them,,the obey the order at the sacrifice of their individual judgment and opinion. The paper quotes the names of Mr.G.Stokes, the Collector of Salem, and Messrs.H.A.D. Phibbs and Stalkes, of the Bengal Presidency, as instances of official interference, and says that it is advisable that Government should either pass a rule that officials should abstain from interfering in matters of election or do away with the system of election altogether and make the people simply accept the persons nominated by Government. It concludes with the remark that, if Government fails to pass any ruling on the subject, nothing but confusion will inevitably attend the elections.

Necessity for a rule regarding offcial interference in matters of election.

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38. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 26th August, says:- Her Majesty the Queen has presented to the Amir a gold casket embellished with diamonds and rubies. The present will be conveyed to His Highness by Prince Nasar-ullah. The question has been very pertinently asked, who will pay for this costly casket? Will it be Her Majesty the Queen, or the British exchequer, or the Indian tax-payer? Justice requires that it should be paid for either by the Queen personally or the British people, but there is every likelihood of the Indian treasury being required to defray the cost of the Queen's present to the Amir.

Who is to pay the cost of the gold casket presented by Her Majesty to the Amir.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

47. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 19th August, says:-

The princes of India.

There has been some sensation caused in different parts of India by the deposition of the Maharaja of Bharatput. This took place about six months ago, and yet the particulars of the case have not been given to the world. The princes of India form such an important part of the Indian empire that every consideration ought to be paid to them. It is well known how they were treated in former times. After the mutiny a better feeling prevailed; the princes met with more consideration, but the suspicion engendered took a long time to die out. In fact, it is to be feared it has not yet quite died out. When any prince has to be dethroned, even if he thoroughly deserves his fate, there is anxiety; there is fear; Another prince may think that he may be taken in hand next and that his dominions may be given to somebody else to be ruled over. The memory of bad actions remains long and it is not to be wondered at that fear, is sometimes felt and expressed. The Government should do all in its power to draw the princes nearer to itself, not to drive them further away and, when it has to deal out punishment, this should be done very cautiousl y, and the reason should be published to all the people of India. It is the secrecy that is complained of by those most interested in the matter. They think justice may not have been done; evidence may have been perverted; so they are filled with fear as they think something may happen to them to make them unahppy. Of course, the deposition of a Maharaja will not affect his family. Another member will be put in his place. We have not been told who is to succeed the deposed ruler, but it must be either his son, his brother or the next-of-kin. Annexation will not be resorted to in these days except when there is no member of the family to succeed the man who dies or is deposed. So long as a prince conducts himself properly he need fear no danger, but, when the Paramount Power is compelled to punish, it should do so in the most considerate manner.

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V. PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Is India growing rich or poor?

51. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 22nd August, quotes an article from KANNADA VRITTA to the following effect:--It is absurd to say that India is getting poorer in the face of such facts as these. Formerly meat was dirt cheap in India and yet nobody used it. Now in Bengal at least no one passes a single day without eating flesh although it is sold at 4 annas a lb. People drink rich wines where they formerly drank dirty water. Pleaders, unknown before, are growing fast. Thousands of rupees are collected every year for the National Congress, which is all paid only by a few people. Hundreds of temples and mosques are built every year at enormous cost, and new schools and colleges are rising in different places. The Government is spending millions every year in the construction of roads and railways. Whence does all this money come? Is it not from the people? How then can we say that the people are getting poor? If the people are getting poor at all, it is not in material wealth but in moral and intellectual wealth. They are growing poor spiritually and morally, but by no means pecuniarily.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Disparity of salaries of Native and European Civil Servants.

53. The SASILEKHA, of the 16th August, draws attention to the fact that Mr.K.C.Manavedan Raja, Acting Collector of Nellore who has put in a service of 15 years and 27 days, receives a salary of Rs.966-14-7, while Mr.J.P. Bedford, the sub-Collector, of that district, who has only put in a service of 5 years and 6 months, receives a salary of Rs.999-7-1. Thus the Collector is paid Rs.33 less than the Sub-Collector though being senior to the latter officer by ten years. Providence only, says the paper, must spare the people from this oft complained of injustice.

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For the Fortnight ending the 15th September 1895.

No. 17 of 1895.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

Iniquities of the Malabar police.

8. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, of the 7th September, says as follows:- It is very doubtful whether there exist in any other parts of the country men who are so ready as the police in Malabar to do acts of injustice. They can easily convert facts into fiction and create facts out of fiction. Though the duty of the police is to watch the welfare of the people, experience has shown that they are the enemies of that welfare. There being no efficient superintendents to check such misdeeds on the part of the police, their misdemeanours are on increase.

(b) Courts.

The "Hoseason case".

11. The VRITANTAMANJARI, of the 24th August, commenting on the recent "Hoseason case," asks what justice there can be if the rulers are determined to inflict severe punishment on Hindus for even the slightest offence, and let off Europeans and Eurasians with little or no punishment for even the most heinous crimes, and remarks it would be better if the Government declared once for all what kind of justice should be administered to Hindus. What must be said of the wisdom of the jurors in this case when, from the fact that the body of Balaram did not float to the surface after his fall, they inferred that he might yet be alive? What did they do with their solemn oath of impartiality when they gave such a perverse verdict? If the Chief Justice at least had interposed and sentenced the prisoner to adequate punishment, an end might have been put to these cruelties. As it is, the danger to life and honour at the hands of Europeans is becoming great. The paper suggests that some patriotic men of this country should

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publish a book descriptive of all these outrages and send it to the friends of India in England, so that they might take steps to prevent the recurrence of similar atrocities in the future.

13. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA MITRAM, of the 1st September, referring to the Panjab shooting case, the Assensole outrage and the Guntakal murder case, says that although there was overwhelming evidence to show that the accused in the respective cases were guilty of the charges brought against them, yet they were acquitted simply because they belonged to the ruling class. The article remarks that when both the parties be Europeans, justice is impartially meted out, but if one of the parties unfortunately happens to be a native, the case is quite the reverse. If a Euroepan murders a native, the matter is made very slight, but if a native happens to murder a European, ~~one suppose-that-the-a~~ the matter is made much of; and indignation rises to such a pitch as to make one suppose that the accused would be hanged twice if such a thing were possible. The article concludes with the remark that it confidently hopes that the time will not be far distant when the people of India will also be granted equal privileges.

Miscarriage of justice in India.

V. PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

44. The VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, of the 4th September, remarks thus:-It is now undisputed that the lower classes in India live only on one meal a day, but it is not so well known that the middle classes are also suffering great hardships for want of suitable employment. English education and English civilisation have increased their wants, and those who could live comfortably before on Rs.100 can hardly do so now on Rs.500. Those who receive English education and pass the B.A. and M.A. examinations are content to get Government appointments on Rs.40 and 30 simply because they do not know to follow any other occupation.

Effects of English civilisation in India.

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

46. The JANANUKULAN, of the 7th September, remarks that during the last two decades the Viceroys of India, beginning with Lord Lytton, have done no good to the country, but every one of them, with the solitary exception of Lord Ripon, was bent on expending Indian revenues on fresh conquests only; and that the deficit in the Exchequer which extravagant undertakings like these must necessarily cause had to be made good by inflicting a series of taxes on the over-taxed poor people of India. The attempt of Lord Lytton to subjugate Afghanistan and to reduce it to the condition of a feudatory state like Mysore and Hyderabad, the Burmese war and the expulsion of Theeba during the REGIME of Lord Dufferin, the Manipur expedition during the time of Lord Lansdowne and the Chitral expedition of His Excellency Lord Elgin are quoted as illustrations of the extravagant undertakings above referred to. During the time of Lord Ripon, however, the people of India enjoyed many blessings.

A remark on the government of the Viceroys beginning with Lord Lytton.

48. The VRITTANTAMANJARI, of the 31st August, referring to the cotton duties, states that because the cotton trade is entirely in the hands of Englishmen, the Indian Government, though in need of money, found itself reluctant to impose the duties. Such a difficulty would not arise if Indians themselves manufactured these goods. It is true that the Bombay Presidency can boast of a few cotton mills, but, here in Madras, merchants arre content to live by merely selling imported goods without any attempt to establish manufactories of their own. If one man cannot do this, why should not some men unite and do it jointly? At first it may entail some loss, being a new business, but it will eventually be more than counterbalanced by the saving effected in the expenses for exporting raw cotton to England and importing manufactured goods and by the avoidance of the profits of the middlemen. Unless efforts are made in this direction, India

Indian cotton duties.

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cannot be saved, and we shall be simply labouring for others' benefit. We therefore trust that all patriotic men in this country will set about this work.

"Indian Financial Expenditure".

49. The RAJAYOGI, of the 24th August, writes thus (in English) regarding "Indian financial expenditure":- "Year after year the net expenditure of the British has been steadily increasing and, comparing the figures for the last year, there has been an increase of Rs.139,00,000, of which two-thirds is due to the increase in civil and military services and one-third to the increase in exchange.

"Again, while there has been an increase in net civil service expenditure of Rs. 80,00,000 in the last twenty years, there has been an increase of Rs.9,50,000 (?) in the total net military expenditure of the Government ~~enormously~~ of India. These figures clearly point to the fact that the Indian expenditure has enormously gone up during the last twenty years and that the military expenditure is far beyond the expenditure on civil services. It is therefore very much to be regretted that the Home Government should resolve upon retaining Chitral, a small unimportant State, which brings neither prestige nor money to the British Indian Government.

"It is quite clear that India is not to be free from heavy debts, nor are our British rulers anxious about it. Whatever may be the excited and thrilling speeches of Sir James Westland on Indian finance, attributing the whole confusion to the fall in exchange, it has been conclusively proved by the British committee of the Indian National Congress that the financial embarrassment is mostly due to the reckless expenditure on military services.

"The Home Government do not realize the gravity of the financial situation of India, and they are evidently evincing no anxiety to curtail the expenditure. On the other hand, most coercive measures are being adopted to increase the

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revenues by means of enhanced taxation. The arbitrary measures employed by officers who have been placed in charge of resettling this district in spite of the loud cries of the ryots, and the convincing arguments of those patriots who have been disinterestedly advocating their cause, their arbitrary measures, we say, have tended to exasperate the poor ryots so much so that the prestige of British rule has suffered to a very great extent."

India under the Conservative government.

51. The SASILEKHA, of the 6th September, speaking of the retention of Chitral and the addition it would entail on the expenditure of India, says that, on the whole, it is when the Conservatives have been in power that India has been most saddled with needless expenditure. The Liberal party is composed of conscientious men who are, in a measure, kindly disposed towards the natives of this country. They speak sweet words and profess a desire to do good to them. But the Conservatives are very hard-hearted men, who lost no opportunity of expressing their contempt for Indians. The paper adds that it remains to be seen in what difficulties the country will be involved during their government.

For the Fortnight ending the 30th September 1895.

No. 18 of 1895.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

~~(j) Salt and Abkari.~~

A suggestion to amend certain provisions in the Abkari Act.

24. A correspondent to the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 17th September, writes as follows;- The Abkari Act authorises a person of manufacture toddy from cocoanut, palmyra, and date trees if he pays the stamping duty and produces a certificate from the karnam, endorsed by the Salt Inspector, mentioning the number of the site occupied by the trees. This system serves to produce more evil than good. People generally get possession of these trees by lease; but some, without obtaining the permission of the owner--this is generally done in case

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Please include this paragraph given below after the paragraph No. 51 on page 66.

The recent riot at Dhulia.

57. Ax leader in the Malayalam KERALA SANCHARI, of the 11th September, referring to the recent riot at Dhulia, makes the following remarks:--It is the order of a prudent Government that should check such riots; while it has been found that such processions are disagreeable to either party, a permanent order should have been issued that there should be no noisy music, &c., when a procession approaches places of worship belonging to people of other religions. This must invariably be done, at least in future. The causes of these disturbances in India cannot be other than religious. The Government should therefore always be careful in this matter. If not, the Hindus and the Muhammadans would fight and endanger their own lives and also the lives of some of the officials who go in to suppress the riots. There is no other place in which there is so much distinction of caste and religion as in India. The places of worship are also increasing in proportion to the increase of population.. One of the ways in which religious disturbances could be avoided is by enacting a strict law that the places of Hindu and Muhammadan worship one near the other. As such places have been and are established without any discrimination, it has to be said that it is the Government that is paving a way for feligious disturbances. Whether this imputation is true or not, it is the duty of Government to remedy the evil.

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where the owner is poor--take possession of the trees, and, after paying the stamping duty, &c., require the authorities to get the tree stamped and begin to manufacture toddy. The Abkari Act simply forbids persons to stop the manufacture that was once begun, and does not care to question the legitimacy or otherwise of the possession of the trees. The poor owner, by this provision, is diabled from stopping of them by regular suit. If, on the other hand, the Abkari Act be so amended as to contain a provision, which makes the production of a certificate from the owner of the trees, saying that he parted with his possession of them for so many years, &c., a condition necessary for sanctioning the stamping of trees, it would protect the rights of owners against fraud.

V. PROSPECTS OF THE CORPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Oppressed state of India as ~~compared with~~ ~~with~~ compared with Armenia.

51. In an article on the present state of India, SHAMS, of the 16th September, says that complaints regarding the malparctices of British officers and the ill-treatment of the natives at their hands are heard from every nook and corner of British India. The tax-payers being unable to bear the burden of heavy imposts are clamorous in their complaints, and cases of Europeans killing natives like animals are of common occurrence. In the face of all this misery we find nobody either in India or in England to espouse their cause or to redress their grievances. That the executive officers, who govern them, do not adopt effectual measures against such malpractices and the judicial authorities do not award proper punishment to such culprits. Although the province of Armenia does not form a part of Her Majesty's dominions and its inhabitants are not the subjects of the British Crown and differ in religion, habits, and customs from the Protestant Church of England and from Christians of other persuasions, yet Mr. Gladstone and his adherents unreasonably clamour in their favour and are trying to avenge the wrongs alleged to have been done to them by the Turks as reported in the

English newspapers and spread everywhere by designing, self-interested and unscrupulous men. It is a matter of great regret that those gentlemen take no notice of the doings of their coutrymen in India and of the cruelties practised by them with impunity against its inhabitants, who are entitled to and are deserving of every consideration at the hands of the English nation and Government as loyal and faithful subjects of Her Majesty. The SHAMS observes that it is the characteristic of European nations to interfere in foreign politics, to foment intrigues, to create quarrels and disturbances and to pave the way for wars and blood shed, though they boast themselves to be more civilised and enlightened than others. While France and Russia have espoused the cause of the Armenian Christians, it is not known to whom the oppressed and helpless people of India should appeal.

For the Fortnight ending the 15th October 1895.

No. 19 of 1895.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

India in England.

34. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 7th October, has an article to the following effect:- Opinion at home about India is rarely very sound. Sometimes the right thing is imagined about this country, but oftener the wrong one. Even when what is right is taken up, the wrong method is adopted to carry it out. The people of England often take up fads about this country and wish to carry out changes that might bring about a revolution either on a large or small scale. Take the opium agitation for instance. The Opium Commission ended in nothing, but it cost India a large sum of money, money that could ill be spared and which was literally thrown away. As regards the cotton duties a right decision was arrived at; but, as regards the retention of Chitral, the voice of England has not been sufficiently loud, The late Government intended--and rightly--to give up Chitral; but the men now in power have resolved to retain it.

It will be garrisoned by a small force, the cost of which will be sure to be great. The step decided on will be certain to lead to more complications, and other expedititons may be fitted out in the future, and probably in the near future. This shows how faulty is public opinion at home as regards India. It requires to be instructed, and much instructed before it arrives at a proper idea of India. In the next place those who endeavour to enlighten people about this country only perform half of their duty. They do not give an account of the large expenditure that England causes to be thrown upon India. They do not set forth the hardship that is caused by the Home Government doing just what it thinks proper as regards the finances of this land. Take the case of Prince Nasrulla Khan. He paid a visit to England; he went about the country; spent a large sum of money; then went to the Continent; spent more, and the greater part of this India will have to pay. She was not consulted in the matter; the people did not care in the least whether the Prince went to England or whether he stayed in Afghanistan, but they have to provide a good amount of money on account of the visit he paid. We hold that this is not right. Those who invited the Prince should provide the money that he spent and not charge it to the Indian exchequer. Then there is the army. It is kept at its present large dimensions to please the Home Government, but the people of India have to pay for it. The short service system costs the people of India a large sum of money. Soldiers are continually being sent home and others coming out, and this is very expensive. The change was brought about without India having any voice in the matter and yet all the cost falls upon her. This most certainly is not right, and it is a pity that those who plead for a change in other respects do not right, also plead for one as regards this. It is quite right that they should ask for simultaneous examinations and the larger employment of native agency, but these are not enough; these would not for a long time relieve the finances of the country; they would not restore an equilibrium to the accounts of the State. Something more is required, and

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the reformers ought to agitate for this. Then again the salaries of the offcials are too high, and here a change should be brought about. Great relief might be caused if this were changed, but the reformers do not seem to care so much about it as about many other things far inferior to it. The fact is the voice of England has not been thoroughly roused to the wants of India, and till this is the case, the amount of good accomplished will not be very great. The people at home have a very imperfect idea of what India is and what it wants. It should form a part of the duty of the people of this land to assist them in this respect. The press should give a hand in the matter and show to the people of England what they ought to do. It is little less than disgraceful that so little should be known about a country that is so useful to the power that holds it. A change should be brought about, and India might do much to bring this about.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The way in which Europeans get high appointments in India.

47. The VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, of the 2nd October, takes the following from a paper called the POWER:- Of the various questionable acts that are done in the name of the Indian Government, the procuring of employment by European ladies for their husbands is one. An instance of this is incidentally mentioned in the CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE. A searching inquiry into the administration will disclose the fact that many a deserving man is left out in thecold while a number of others get into power by the undue influence of their wives. One Mr.Charlewaine (sic) at first tried in vain all possible means to get into service before he was married. He then applied to General Sir Anthony Bold, K.C.B., who was very influential in Government and who, he remembered, was a great friend of his family, but even this was of no use. Soon however Charlewaine happened to get married and the wife, seeing that the husband's appeals to Sir Anthony were fruitless, undertook a journey alone to Simla, where, having put up in a hotel and being a handsome woman, she soon won the susceptible

heart of Sir Anthony whom she hunoured and coaxed so successfully that in a few weeks her husband had the satisfaction of seeing his name in the gazette in connection with a very good appointment.

For the Fortnight ending the 31st October 1895.

No. 20 of 1895.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

46. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 21st October, says that among the sixty young men that were passed for the Indian Civil Service this year, only one belongs to India; this, the paper says, is due to restriction that the examination is to be held in England. After pointing out the various causes which prevent the young Indians from going to England to compete for the service and risking a great deal on the doubtful chance of being successful, the paper goes on thus:-"It is plain that if the Indians are not to be excluded from the service a change must be brought about. The decision of the Secretary of State on the question of holding the examination in India has caused a great disappointment in the country. We trust that some change will be brought about before long, for it is sadly needed as the solitary name in the list referred to amply testifies".

The Indian Civil Service.

49. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 21st October says:- At a large meeting called on Friday before last in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association at the instance of the Honorary Secretary of the local Standing Congress Committee, the feasibility of establishing a permanent fund for the congress by means of mass subscriptions was considered. The Honourable Mr.Javerilal presided and submitted a rough scheme the general principles of which were approved. The idea, for the city of Bombay, is to appoint ward committees of influential gentlemen in sympathy with the movement, and by means of meetings and house-to-house visitations collect funds. As soon as these ward committees

Collection of funds for the Congress in Bombay.

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are formed, in about three or four weeks, the work is to be commenced in earnest.

For the Fortnight ending the 15th November 1895.

No. 21 of 1895.

III. LEGISLATION.

38. The HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, for October, observes that the ~~apex~~ abolition of the import duty (cotton duties?) at a time when exchange is falling and military expenditure increasing, can only mean that India must become bankrupt, or that taxation must be increased, or that England must bear a part of the expense of the Indian administration.

The cotton duties.

40. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, of the 2nd November, says that since the Indian Tariff Act was brought into force the amount of duty levied has increased by leaps and bounds. The amount collected in Malabar in 1894-95 is Rs. 3,36,000.(SIC) as against 20,000 in 1893-94, that is to say, an increase of Rs.3,16,000. It is remarked that when the people had to pay this increase in one year, it could be easily predicted what the result of the working of the Tariff Act will eventually be. If the Indians are industrious and patriotic what they ought to do is to stop importing foreign goods into their country but as they have not advanced so far as this, the Act is really working a great hardship to the country. The article therefore invites the attention of Government to the desirability of repealing the Act in question as it is injurious to the prosperity of the people.

The Indian Tariff Act to be repealed.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

52. The RAJAYOGI, of the 3rd November, writes thus (in English):-"No less an authority on the Indian financial question

"The Indian financial embarrasment."

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than Mr.A.J.Wilson, editor of the INVESTOR'S REVIEW, has said that the Indian financial embarrassment is directly attributable not to the fall in exchange, but to the reckless expenditure of the Indian Governement. He draws attention to two facts, viz., that new taxes yield very little in the way of new resources, that available resource of the Government is eaten up the full in time of peace.

"It is clear, therefore, that the present difficulty of making both ends meet does not rest on mending the sourses of income, but ending some of the items of expenditure. The British Government seem to realize very little of the truth of this statement. It was only the other day that a heavy burden in the shape of Chitral expenditure has been added to the already groaning Indian exchequer.

"Chitral is a barren country and, as such, yields very little, while the expenditure to maintain the military forces is enormous. Why should the present Tory Government think of adding it to the British Indian territory? Has that anything to do with the frontier-defence question?".

For the Fortnight ending the 30th November 1895.

No. 22 of 1895.

V. PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The misery of the ryot.

44. The SASILEKHA, of the 22nd November, observes that several causes have conspired together to make the lot of the poor ryot a very miserable one. In the first place, repeated surveys and settlements of lands have made it difficult for the ryot to get even his daily bread. This miserable condition of the ~~people~~ ryots frightens ~~[illegible]~~ away rich men from buying lands, who prefer to invest their money in Government securities or turn it into jewels, and it is only those who have been living for many generations in small villages and who cannot take up any other employment that are content to cultivate land. In the next place, the present system of forest administration is a

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source of endless trouble to ryots. No pasture is now available for cattle. Villages in which there were herds of cattle before do not contain a single animal now, and milk, ghee and curds are now scarce in places where they could be had in abundance before. Forest officers treat villagers like thieves and robbers. To put an end to such irregularities, many are of opinion that the Revenue department shoule take the management of forests into its own hands. The forest authorities look only to the income that the Government must derive and not to the difficulties to which they subject the poor villagers. This is evidenced by the fact that while in 1885 the fees for grazing cattle amounted to Rs.50,000 , those for 1893-94 amounted to Rs.2,66,891 The remedy for this state of things is that while the forest authorities manage forests, the Revenue authorities should look after reserved land, allowing cattle to graze freely on the payment of a small fee.

Lastly, the ryots do not make any improvements in cultivation. They cultivate their lands just as they did 500 years ago. The Government do nothing to educate them in this matter. The paper suggests that in every district a model farm should be established and that agricultural banks should be opened to enable the ryots to borrow money easily at a cheap rate of interest.

Impoverished condition of India.

45. In commenting upon the present impoverished condition of India, TILISIM-I-HYRUTH, of 15th November, remarks that the income-tax has taken root deeply, and that other taxes are being enhanced from time to time notwithstanding the fact that the people of India are unable to bear the burden of increased taxation.

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For the Fortnight ending the 15th December 1895.

No. 23 of 1895.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

Arrest of Saiyid Muhammad Yusuf-ud-din Sahib, first talukdar of Madak.

48. Regarding the arrest of Saiyid Muhammad Yusuf-ud-din Sahib, first talukdar of the district of Madak, under a warrant issued at Simla, the JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 30th November, remarks that the course adopted by the Government of India in this case is irregular, in that the above officer was arrested without the knowledge of the Nizam's Government. This arbitrary action of the Government of India has created much excitement throughout the city of Hyderabad as being derogatory to the dignity and position of Nizam. The JARIDAH, after commenting upon the subject at length, says that had the Government asked the Nizam to hand over that officer to the British authorities under the Extradition Treaty, His Highness would have certainly done so. The JARIDAH, after referring to the alleged cause which led to that officer's arrest, notes that various rumours are afloat concerning the matter, and suggests to the Nizam's Government that some arrangement should be made with the British Government through the Resident regarding the course to be adopted in future in making such arrests.

The Indian peasants.

51. The MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, of the 14th November, has the following:-The poverty of India is a fact which cannot be denied, and though we must not be pessimists and indulge in fears that that poverty will increase and become chronic, yet it is quite evident that, if we would prevent this latter consequence, some tangible and practical remedy must be devised and applied to prevent it. The prosperity and progress of the rich and well-to-do classes of the natives of India--the upper and the middle classes--have been well secured and there are encouraging signs around that that prosperity and progress will continue to increase in the years to come, but the great bulk

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of the various populations, the "dumb millions," as we call them, are steeped in poverty, and, we are afraid we must add, in semi-starvation , a remedy for which we cannot expect them to discover for themselves. It is clear that the British Government of India cannot of itself apply any remedial scheme for the relief of the Indian peasantry and that it may itself devise and submit for its consideration and disposal. Such a work must be accomplished by the combined action of the Government of India and the local Governments and administrations.

For the fortnight ending the 31st December 1895.

No. 24 of 1895.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(j) Salt and Abkari.

The salt duty. 8

26. The SASILEKHA, of the 27th December, thinks it an injustice that Government should have the sole monopoly of the sale of salt, an article which is used by the rich and the poor. It observes that there cannot be a more cruel tax than this, since salt is needed even by the poorest of the poor who cannot get enough of conjee to live on. Fifteen years ago salt was sold at the rate of an anna per measure. Now the rate is two annas. It suggests that, instead of levying this tax, it would be better to assess salt-producing lands at the rate of Rs.20 per acre, so that it might be possible to sell salt cheaply. The paper adds that the reason why this tax is not much complained of is that the rich men do not feel it a burden and remarks that it would redound to the credit of the British Government if this tax on salt could be reduced by increasing the taxes on the luxuries of the rich, such as upper-storied houses, mansions, liquors, &c. It concludes by insisting that this matter should be earnestly taken up by the National Congress and other associations.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS. 493

52. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 16th December, says:-

What did the Viceroy do?

The Viceroy has come and go away. The Governor of Madras is to come and go away. So they come and they go but do nothing at all. Lord Elgin came to India with great promise. It is now two two years since he came, but has done nothing for the country. He does not like to hear what people have to say. A statesman, a follower of Mr.Gladstone, and one who voted for Home Rule in Ireland, is shy of meeting the people of this country in their legitimate demands. What is worse, he does not like to discuss political questions at all. His tour through Southern India has cost the people thousands of rupees and that is all. The contractors have gained, the hotel-keepers have made some profit and showmen, dancing girls, musicians have also been satisfied; but what has the country gained? So it is with the whole host of them. They come and they go, but the people are no whit better for their coming or going.

53. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 16th December, says thus in a leading article:-

The next congress and the subjects it should take up.

Now that the difference of opinion between the social conference brought to an end, it behoves the members of the congress to work harmoniously and to pass resolutions on some of the important questions bearing on the well-being of India. The congress has accomplished one of its grand objects, viz., the enlargement of the Legislative Councils. There remain, however, many other important matters. There is the Arms Act, the natives are not allowed to form themselves into volunteer corps. More attention should be paid to the subject of expenditure. The Army costs much more than it ought to do and the burden which it throws upon the people is greater than they can bear. The subject should be well handled at the congress and the hands of the committee sitting in London should be strengthened. In the next place the congress should give its attention to the material progress of the country.

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There are many industries that could be started if only those who had money felt inclined to do. In the next place the congress should turn its attention to agriculture. There has been little or no improvement in this respect, and the ryots are becoming poorer as time passes on.

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